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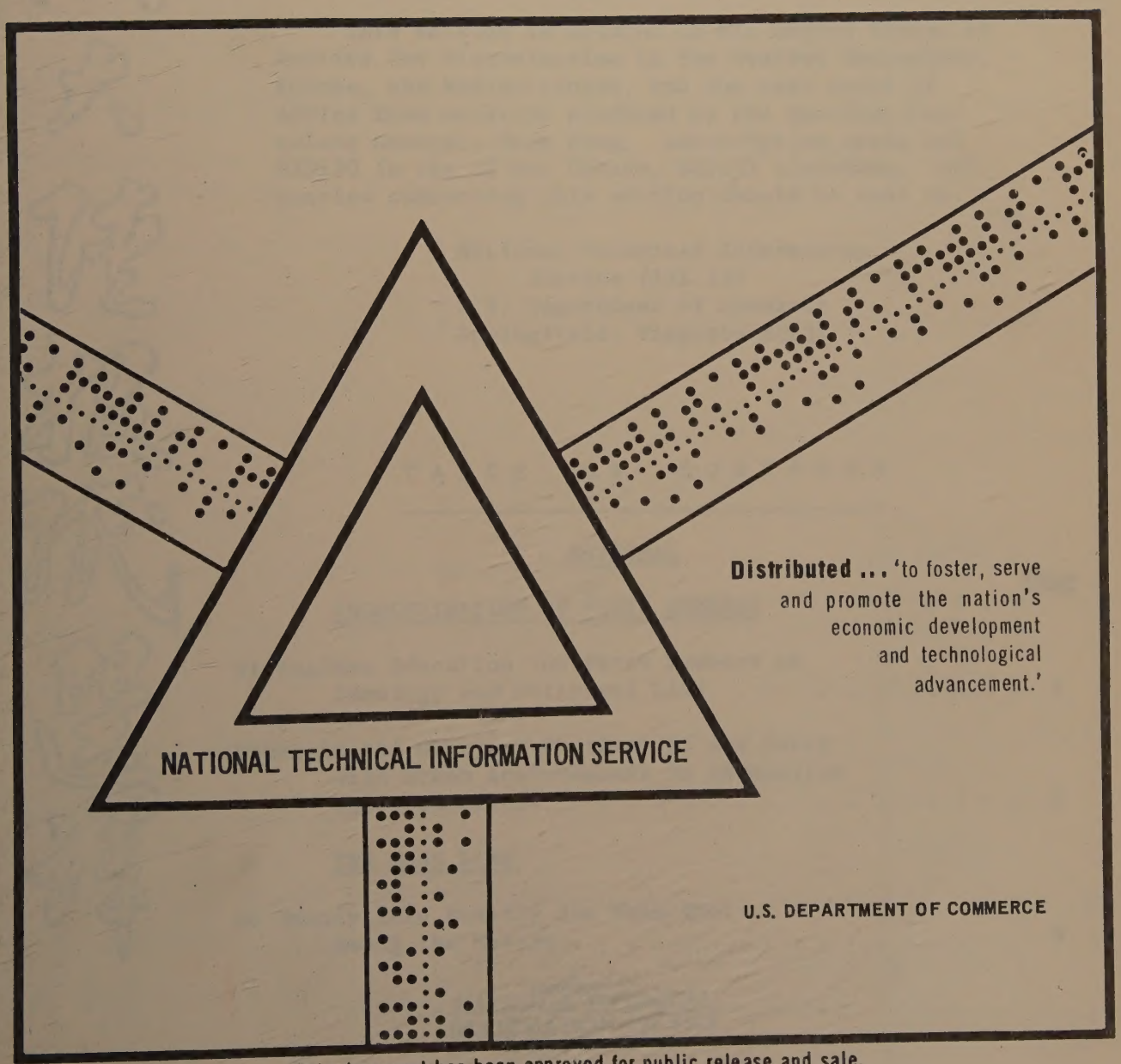
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Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 4925-4929
June 28-July 2, 1971

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. Subscription rates are US$130 in the US and Canada, US$165 elsewhere. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

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Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 28, 1971 No. 4925

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

Strengthen Education for Party Members on Ideology and Political Line

- How the Party committee of T'angya commune in Chinhua hsien conducts Party lessons well in close relation with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 13, 1971)

In accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "A line and a viewpoint must be talked over regularly and repeated," the Party committee of T'angya commune in Chinhua hsien, Chekiang Province, has set up a system of holding joint Party classes for four production brigades of natural villages in T'angya, and in close relation with the practice of the three revolutionary struggles in the countryside, carried out education on ideology and political line for Party members, stimulated their ideological revolutionization and further made manifest the role of the Party branch as a fighting stronghold and the vanguard and model role of the Party members.

Conscientiously Carrying Out Education on Line for Party Members Is An Important Issue in the Ideological Building of the Party

The Party branch of T'angya commune has been through a process of learning with regard to the setting up of a system of Party classes for production brigades in the countryside. In 1970, when the Party committee of the commune was first established, it began to set up a system of holding Party classes for some of the production teams in the countryside. However, owing to the fact that the pernicious influence of "the theory of the dying out of the class struggle" and "the theory of inner Party peace" of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi had not been eliminated, the moment the

burden of work became heavy and the task of production grew pressing, the study classes were swept aside. Once ideological work was slackened, the idea of a small number of Party members about class struggle and the struggle in line gradually faded.

This problem later attracted the serious attention of the Party committee of the commune. The members studied the basic line advanced by Chairman Mao for the socialist historical period of the Party as well as the relevant statements in the Party Constitution and realized that the class struggle in society was bound to be reflected inside the Party, and that the protracted nature of the class struggle determined the protracted nature of the struggle between the two lines within the Party. It would never do if the education on the political line of Party members was not grasped, just as it would not do if the grasping was not carried out well.

The Party committee of the commune also made a conscientious summing up of historical experience. Before the great cultural revolution, the former Party committee of this commune, under the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, did not pay much attention to the ideological education of Party members. One of the chief reasons why individual Party members had taken the evil road of capitalism was because of the slackening of the Party organization on their ideological education. From such a fact everybody realized that "to conscientiously carry out education on the struggle between the two lines or to slacken education for Party members is a question that concerns whether or not Mao Tse-tung's thought is being used in building the Party and a reflection of the struggle between the two lines in Party building."

After knowledge was raised to a higher level, the Party committee of the commune organized the broad mass of Party members to criticize vigorously such revisionist black merchandise as the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and the "theory of inner Party peace" of Liu Shao-ch'i, conscientiously discussed and maintained the Party lesson system, increased the awareness of the Party members of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuation of the revolution, and the significance of implementing the lines, policies and strategy of the Party down to each basic level, as well as rousing Party members to offer suggestions on how to attend Party classes properly. Under the unanimous demand of Party members, the Party committee of the commune last August first resumed the holding of Party classes for the four brigades of the T'angya villages. In the Party classes Chairman Mao's writings and the Party Constitution were used as the principle teaching matter, and education was given in accordance with the new orientation of the class struggle, the current central task of the Party and the living ideas of the Party members. The education succeeded in linking itself with practice, setting up a target at which to aim, and producing almost instantaneous results.

Maintaining Relations With Practice of Three Great Revolutionary Struggles Is the Key To Attending Party Classes Well

The Party committee of T'angya commune, by giving Party lessons with reference to reality, has enabled the Party classes to become better and more lively, and that plays a very important role in increasing the ideological awareness of the Party members and the masses, as well as pushing revolution and production forward. At the beginning of this year, in the self-education movement to guard against arrogance and complacency as well as practice modesty and prudence, some members of the Party branches of these brigades did not understand well enough the significance of this movement, and that affected the development of the movement.

In the light of such living ideas, the Party committee of the commune by means of Party classes conducted an education to bring to light the three great styles of the Party. The Party members conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The style of integrating theory with practice, the style of closely linking up with the masses and the style of self-criticism," and very quickly increased their awareness.

The understanding of the secretary of the Party branch of T'angsan brigade of the self-education movement was inadequate at the beginning. After education in the Party class, he conscientiously examined his erroneous thinking, actively investigated with members of the Party branch committee on how to conduct open-door rectification meetings, also taking the lead in examining arrogance and complacency, went voluntarily among the masses to solicit their opinion and carried out open-door rectification in a vigorous and active as well as practical and down-to-earth manner.

After spring plowing and production began, in the light of the erroneous tendency of "noting only that spring plowing and production for the current year must be grasped early but failing to notice the obstruction caused by the class enemies" which existed among some of the Party members, the Party committee of the commune held a class on "Party organizations must lead the proletariat and revolutionary masses in battle against the class enemies." After the class, Party members of the various brigades held a debate. Everybody analyzed the situation in its own brigade and brought to light many living facts of class struggle from the standpoint of class and class struggle. Everybody realized that "the Party organization and each and every Party member should at all times place the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a position of primacy, give prominence to proletarian politics, let politics take command and drive everything forward, and must never forget the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat." After understanding was raised, the broad mass of Party members took their position on the frontline of the class struggle, and together with the revolutionary masses opened up battle fields everywhere for revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

From practice members of the Party committee of the commune have realized that in order to make the Party classes better and more lively, and to enable the education of Party lessons to become militant, they must allow revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to run through the process of Party education. When attending Party classes, they regularly criticize and repudiate with reference to reality, such counter-revolutionary revisionist theories as the "theory of the dying out of the class struggle" disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers so that everybody could deeply understand the protracted nature of class struggle in socialist society as well as Chairman Mao's great policy "Grasp revolution, promote production," heighten awareness of class struggle and the struggle in line, and strengthen consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Building a Good Leading Body Is a Guarantee of Maintaining Party Education

In the process of conducting Party education for the four brigades of the T'angya villages, T'angya commune has gradually formed a leading body in charge of Party education, organized a force of lectures, and set up an effective system for insuring the smooth progress of Party education.

1. By building a good leading body. The Party committee of the commune, in compliance with Chairman Mao's leadership method of "From the masses, to the masses," has organized a unified Party class education leadership group for the four brigades formed through practical work. The five members of the leadership group are all Party members and cadres who have been through tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, whose awareness of class struggle and the struggle in line is high, who are good in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, and who show definite leadership ability and enjoy greater prestige among other Party members and the masses.

2. By building a lecturing force. In accordance with Chairman Mao's directive "Officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers and soldiers teach each other," it has built a lecturing force composed of Party committee members, Party branch committee members and Party members. By giving lectures, they have succeeded in studying conscientiously, linking theory with practice, and making Party lessons easy to understand.

3. By building a system of preparing lessons collectively. The method of preparing lessons collectively is this: Before preparing lessons, a method is adopted to combine leadership with the masses to carry out three determinings. The determining of subjects, the determining of content and the determining of lecturers, so that the contents of the Party class could closely integrate with the reality of the three great revolutionary struggles. When preparing lessons, the leadership group and comrades giving lectures study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and the Party Constitution together, analyze living ideas together, draw up rules together so that the Party class could have a target at which to aim. After each class, they would

sum up the teaching of their experience and carry out the preparation of the lecture for the next lesson well.

At present, the Party committee of T'angya commune has summed up the experience of the Party class education of the four brigades of the T'angya villages and is popularizing it at the upper level. The members declare that they must consider the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought by leadership Party members and the broad masses as their basic task and struggle hard to strengthen the ideological building of the Party.

* * *

Usher In the Glorious Festival of the Party with Fresh Achievements in Revolution and Production

- The Party committee of Peking Optical Instruments Works further strengthens ideological building of the Party and fully develops the Party organization's role as a fighting bulwark and the role of Communist Party members as vanguards and models

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 13, 1971)

With the coming of the 50th anniversary of the birth of the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party, the Party committee of the Peking Optical Instruments Works, in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive "Carry out education on ideology and political lines," has further strengthened the Party's ideological building, made fully manifest the role of the Party organization as a fighting bulwark and the role of its members as vanguards and models, and led the revolutionary masses of the whole plant to usher in the glorious Party festival with new achievements in revolution and production.

Upon entering the Peking Optical Instruments Works, a vigorous and revolutionary scene could be seen everywhere. The battle cry of "Usher in the 50th anniversary of the birth of the Chinese Communist Party with fresh victories" has become a motive force driving the vigorous advance of revolution and production. On June 1, workers of the whole plant held a rally and raised the demand to usher in the 50th anniversary of the birth of the Party with practical action. In various workshops and sections, Party members and workers have also in great numbers held small scale meetings of various sorts, warmly sung paeans in praise of the founder of our Party, the great leader Chairman Mao, and the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and expressed a resolution to usher in the glorious Party festival with rich fruits of revolution and production.

The Party committee of this works regards the further strengthening of the Party's ideological building as a practical action of ushering in the 50th anniversary of the birth of the Party. It organizes the Party members throughout the works to lead the masses, unfolds further mass activities in living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, conscientiously studies the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party and increases the initiative of all in the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," and in close relation with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, members of the Party committee have taken the lead in reading the works of Marx and Lenin, and Chairman Mao's writings, and assiduously concerned themselves with "application." In the light of the condition of the political and ideological front in the works, they vigorously grasp the class struggle as well as the struggle between the two lines so as to further promote various items of work throughout the works and develop the excellent situation.

With problems of their own ideological revolutionization in mind, members of the Party committee of the plant have also unfolded a self-education movement to guard against arrogance and complacency, practice modesty and prudence, remold their world outlook conscientiously and improve their leadership style. Members of the Party committee insist on taking part regularly in productive labor. Responsible leadership comrades, by going deep into the workshops and sections, and carrying out investigation and study, have strengthened their ties with the masses.

By means of holding Party classes, the Party committee also organizes the whole body of Party members to study Chairman Mao's theses on Party building in a systematic manner as well as Vice Chairman Lin's political report at the "9th Congress" and the Party Constitution. Since the beginning of this year they have conducted seven Party classes on such subjects as "The Communist Party is the vanguard organization of the proletariat," "Communist Party members must pledge to struggle all their lives for Communism," "Actively take part in the three great revolutionary struggles and play the parts of proletarian vanguards to the full" and "Remold the world outlook energetically and solve the problem of joining the Party ideologically."

During the Party class, Yü Huai-yü, an elderly worker from a poor peasant's background, recalling the sufferings of oppression and exploitations under the landlords and capitalists in the former society, and counting the blessings of being his own master under the leadership of Chairman Mao in the new society, said, "The roots of suffering of the past thousand years have been removed by us under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party. The blessing of being able to stand on our own feet has been won for us through the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party." He overcame the difficulty caused by his low standard of culture, conscientiously studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, vigorously grasped class struggle, played the role of pace-setter everywhere in revolution and production, and was rated an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

By means of Party lessons, many new members who joined the Party during the great proletarian cultural revolution have also further heightened their awareness and made manifest their role as model pace-setters in revolution and production.

In accordance with the brilliant teaching of Chairman Mao, "An important task for us at present on the ideological front is to criticize revisionism," the Party committee of the Peking Optical Instruments Works, in strengthening ideological building, has led the broad mass of Party members and revolutionary masses to unfold deeply a revolutionary great criticism and repudiation against idealistic apriorism, the theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of landlords and capitalists and the theory of the dying out of class struggle trumpeted by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and their kind of political swindlers. This year more than 230 criticism and repudiation meetings of all sizes have been held in the works, more than 30 revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation

pamphlets have been published, more than 200 mass criticism and repudiation blackboard bulletins have been put up, and more than 3,600 revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation articles have been written.

To usher in the 50th anniversary of the birth of the Chinese Communist Party, the Party members and revolutionary people of the works, holding aloft the banner of the "Anshan Constitution," developing in depth the slogan, "In industry, learn from Tach'ing" and firmly implementing Chairman Mao's great policy of "Grasp revolution, promote production," have continued to make fresh achievements in production. On the basis of fulfilling the state quota 102 days ahead of schedule last year, the whole plant has in the period from January to May brought about an increase of 62 percent in over-all industrial output value compared with the corresponding figure last year, and the output of principal optical products and theodolites has also increased by 82 percent over that for the corresponding figure last year.

* * *

THE MASS LINE

Go Deeply Into Reality and Take Root Among the Masses

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 14, 1971)

While actively grasping the development of revolutionization of ideology and work style within its leading body, the revolutionary committee for Panch'ang commune, Neihsiang hsien, Honan Province, uses the epistemology of dialectical materialism to angrily criticize the idealist transcendentalism disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers. By going deeply and perseveringly into reality, by taking root among the masses and by carrying out investigation and study well, it has consistently overcome subjective idealism and metaphysics, strengthened initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and effectively set in motion the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Panch'ang commune is situated in the heart of the Fu-niu Mountains, where the peaks are high and the gorges deep. Communications are difficult and commune members live scattered all around. Before the great cultural revolution some of the comrades were afraid of the hardship, and sought comfort and ease. Consequently their work was indifferent, and there was a great deal of complaint from the masses. Since the setting up of the revolutionary committee for the commune, the enthusiasm of members of the leading body has been high and their work zeal full, and they are determined to change the features of the locality. However, some of the comrades were used to hearing reports in their offices and staying there and seldom ventured below to carry out investigation and study. They generally issued orders all the time but seldom gave specific instructions face to face, which caused the work to assume a passive aspect.

In order to take the initiative in leadership, the commune specially held a study class, conscientiously studied such brilliant works of Chairman Mao as "On Contradictions" and "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From" with reference to reality, developed in depth a revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, angrily criticized the subjective idealism and the bourgeois "high lord official" style, eliminated the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's reactionary idealist transcendentalism, and raised the awareness of class struggle, the struggle of lines and continuation of revolution of members of the leading body.

Everybody said, "Whether or not one is able to go deeply into reality, integrate oneself with the masses and carry out investigation and study is not merely a question of work style, but an important question concerning what line is being implemented."

After understanding was raised, the whole revolutionary committee for the commune, with the exception of a member of the committee and two cadres left behind to take charge of normal routine work, went deeply into the brigades and production teams to labor as well as to carry out investigation and study at the same time.

However, quite a number of ideological obstacles were encountered in the course of advance. The first problem encountered was, because some of the leading members felt that since they had been working there for a long time and were acquainted with conditions there, they would "logically" direct the work and carry out work by virtue of their "former experience." The revolutionary committee for the commune held a timely Mao Tse-tung's thought study class and directed everybody to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's great teaching, "In a revolutionary period the situation changes very rapidly; if the knowledge of revolution does not change rapidly in accordance with the changed situation, they will be unable to lead the revolution to victory," and in the light of reality and current thinking carried out a serious debate. This enabled everybody to realize that familiarity with conditions was a favorable condition for carrying out work well, but since revolution was still developing and the situation was ever changing, one could avoid one-sidedness only by regularly going deeply into reality and carrying out investigation and study and by constantly accepting new things and investigating new problems. They consciously held to going deeply among the people for investigation and study, and proceeding from the basis of their thorough knowledge of the situation carried out further investigation on new problems.

When work became pressing and tasks grew heavy, some of the leading members again failed to go deeply down below. This was the second problem they encountered. This spring, after spring production commenced, a small number of comrades of the revolutionary committee for the commune were busy with meetings, hearing reports and spending the whole day on day-to-day business. A passive situation appeared in their work. The revolutionary committee of the commune summed up in time the lessons learned from the experience in this phase of work and swept away the dust of bureaucratism.

Everybody realized that: "To be busy in work is a normal law of the revolution. The busier the work, the more perplexing it is bound to be and the more complex the situation will become. Therefore the more necessary it will be to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to carry out investigation and study, for only in that way could the laws of things be discovered, the point grasped and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line better implemented."

Since then they have periodically or at irregular intervals invited the poor and lower-middle peasants to attend open-door rectification meetings at the upper level, or bearing in mind problems in the revolutionization of their ideology and work style, gone to the masses to combat self and repudiate revisionism. Also by making meetings brief and concise, and by means of written reports and telephone reports, they freed more personnel from office work so they might go into the basic level to dissect "sparrows," sum up experience, and provide guidance to the whole area.

By perseveringly going among the masses, carrying out investigation and study and taking root among the people, this commune has stimulated the revolutionization of ideology and work style of its leading body

and given an impetus to revolution and production in the whole commune. In 1970, the per-mow yield of grain topped the target set in the "National Program," and the rate of progress and quality of the spring production this year are better than those of any previous year.

By our own correspondent

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INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

To Investigate A Problem Is Indeed To Solve It

- Report on the constant investigation and study and conscientious implementation of the economic policy for rural areas by the CCP Ch'angliang hsien committee and the hsien revolutionary committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 14, 1971)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "The twofold basic task of the leading bodies of the Communist Party is to know the facts and to master policy," the CCP Ch'angling hsien committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, Kirin Province, while implementing the various economic policies of the Party for the countryside, attach importance to investigation and study, constantly sweep aside interferences from the "Left" and right, set in motion the socialist activism of the broad masses of people and promote the penetrating development of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. In 1970 the total output of grain showed an increase of 44 percent over that of the previous year, live pigs increased by 25 percent and there was a marked decrease in non-productive expenditures.

For some time the policies were not implemented effectively enough in some localities in the hsien. How could this problem be solved? The majority of the comrades in the leading bodies of the hsien suggested going down to the basic level for investigation and study to discover the cause, sum up experience, and apply it to the whole area. However, there were also comrades who felt that since instructions for the execution of various policies had been explicitly given, the stressing of their importance at meetings would do.

At one time the comrades were studying how to utilize the natural resources of the grassland and develop diversified economy when they heard that the "August 18" brigade of the "August 18" commune carried out work well in that direction. They immediately dispatched a team there to investigate. After careful and penetrating investigation and study, they found that the "August 18" brigade was indeed a good typical example of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development. By fully making use of local resources, gathering reed, cooking salt and keeping cattle and sheep, this brigade caused the output of sideline productions, livestock breeding, agriculture and grain to increase yearly, while firmly grasping grain production, and enabled it to change from a grain-deficit to a grain-surplus brigade.

The comrades also carried out an investigation on several other brigades, and discovered that although some of the cadres were aware of the importance of implementing policies solidly, because of the fear of making mistakes, they were always waiting for experience from outside and consequently could never implement policies correctly. In the light of the living ideas that existed among some of the cadres in basic

level units, the leading bodies of the hsien popularized the experience of the "August 18" brigade so that the policy of "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" could be speedily implemented throughout the hsien.

This incident has taught the leading bodies of the hsien an impressive lesson. In the light of the experience gained and lesson learned from summing up work, the comrades made a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's "On Practice," and realized that, in the implementation of the Party's various economic policies for the countryside, the leading members must not sit tightly in their offices passively waiting for concrete instructions from the higher level or for typical experience from outside areas. Only by maintaining the standpoint of "practice first," by improving ideological style, and by paying attention to investigation and study could problems be discovered in time, typical examples be grasped well, correct guidance be obtained and problems be resolved. They are determined to move their steps deep into reality, carry out investigation and study and overcome generalization in leadership work.

For more than a year, the leading bodies of this hsien, going deeply into reality, have investigated and studied the state of the implementation of the Party's various economic policies for the countryside, summed up experience piece by piece and used typical examples to point the way to push forward the execution of policies. Following the intensive development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the countryside, the rational solving of non-productive use of labor and non-productive expenses, reducing of commune members' economic burden, and guaranteeing the increase of commune members' income is a problem requiring urgent solution. The leading bodies of the hsien decided to dispatch an investigation group headed by a member of the standing committee to a selected point at Malien brigade in the East No. 6 commune to settle down. Some of the local cadres said, "The running of schools by the brigade, the setting up of cooperative clinics, the building and repair of bridges and roads, and use of literature and art for propaganda, all these require money and the use of labor. Which item of expense could be considered not essential?"

Bearing Chairman Mao's teaching "To investigate a problem is indeed to solve it" firmly in their mind, they made house to house visits to carry out investigation. In investigating the cooperative clinics, they discovered that three members of this brigade had detached themselves from grain production in order to gather medical herbs, thereby adding to the expenses of the cooperative clinics.

How could the use of labor be reduced and the gathering of medicinal herbs stepped up? They went to the grassland to study the situation in the supply of local medicinal herbs, held discussion meetings with the barefoot doctors and went to the fields for the views of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The bare-foot doctors said, "At present the medicinal herbs we are collecting are getting scarce, and herb collectors should be increased and not reduced."

The masses on the other hand said, "The brigade has over a dozen herdsmen who spend the whole year in the grassland. If they are taught to recognize herbs, they could also act as specialized medicinal herbs collectors. During the busy seasons for herb collecting, an auxiliary labor force could also be organized for the purpose. In this way, not only could more herbs be gathered, but labor could also be saved." Since adopting this method, the comrades have reduced the number of specialized herb collectors but collected more Chinese herbs for medicinal use.

This investigation group has held more than 50 investigation meetings and discussion meetings in succession in Malien brigade and has thoroughly grasped the facts about 11 items of non-productive expenses and use of labor. It has also summed up the experience of a series of directives for operating the commune by thrift such as "going to the fields for brief concise meetings," "literature and art propaganda must be carried out in spare-time" and "practice self regeneration, run clinics by thrift," producing fine results.

In 1970, the non-productive use of labor fell by 52 percent, non-productive expenses dropped by 40 percent and the income of commune members rose significantly. The Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee has approved for transmission to all areas this experience of Malien brigade.

When implementing economic policies for the countryside, this hsien carried out investigation on the one hand and practice on the other, and on the basis of the principle of the policies, summed up the experience suitable for the local situation. In the past year, it has in succession summed up 18 items of typical experience. Whenever investigation on each typical example was done well, it would be able to digest more thoroughly the spirit of the policy in that respect, and master completely the condition of implementing the policy in this respect, thereby making the work of directing the whole area become more active and specific.

Last autumn, a responsible comrade of the hsien revolutionary committee went to Kuangjung brigade of Tahsing commune to investigate the condition of the implementation of the grain allocation policy. After hearing reports from the cadres, he sat down in the office and drew up a plan for allocation. But once in contact with reality it was found to be impractical.

Later, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "We should go to the masses and learn from them," he went deeply into the masses for investigation and study, and discovered that the views of the poor and lower-middle peasants were not only consistent with concrete local conditions but also embodied the spirit of the Party policies.

This leading member thereupon worked out a new allocation plan with the masses, and reported back to the Party committee for its approval. He also summed up the experience of the allocation of grain based on the actual number of persons of this brigade in directing grain allocation work throughout the hsien.

The CCP Ch'angling hsien committee and the hsien revolutionary committee have realized from practice that "conditions are changing all the time, and to adapt oneself to the changing conditions one must raise the awareness in line and standard of policy, constantly investigate and study and solve new contradictions." Last year, the leading bodies of this hsien discovered the fact that some of the brigades had not come face to face with the masses on the Party's policy for pig raising, and because of that, the pig raising industry was affected.

In light of this problem, they on the one hand publicizied with great fanfare the pig raising policy so that Chairman Mao's directive could be spread by word of mouth to every home. On the other hand, they went deep into the communes and brigades and by vigorously grasping the implementation of policy, by helping the commune and brigades to strengthen leadership over pig raising, and by calling conferences for the exchange of experience, promoted energetically the development of pig raising throughout the hsien.

After pig raising was developed this year, they still continued to pay attention to investigation and study, and discovered the fact that some of the communes and brigades had not properly solved the problem of feed. With this problem in mind, they again summed up the experience of Sanchiaszu brigade of T'aip'ingshan commune in helping commune members solve the problem of pig feed. Following the popularization of this experience, there has been a further development in the pig raising industry. Owing to the constant deepening of investigation and study, the continued implementation of the pig raising policy, more pigs, more manure and more grain are produced to stimulate the development of agricultural production.

By our own correspondent

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SPARE-TIME EDUCATION

Conscientiously Develop Worker Spare-Time Cultural Education

- The Party committee of No. 22 State Cotton Mill of Shanghai organizes the workers to learn politics and culture, and reap very good results

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 14, 1971)

The Party committee of the No. 22 State Cotton Mill of Shanghai has developed spare-time cultural education for workers conscientiously. At present there are more than 700 persons in the mill taking part in spare-time study. On top of that many workers are organizing themselves, electing teachers and studying politics and culture together. The conscientious reading of books and combination of study with application by the workers has produced very fine results.

Last year, under the call of the 2nd plenum of the Party's 9th Central Committee, an upsurge in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking was launched in the mill. Some of the elderly workers, because of their low cultural level, encountered difficulties in their study, and there was a pressing need to raise their cultural standard. On the basis of demands from the working people, the Party committee of the mill decided to grasp spare-time cultural education work successfully.

The Party organization of the mill has organized everybody to criticize and repudiate renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The mill has set up a "three-in-one" combination revolutionary leadership group for education with participation from workers, cadres and teachers, and the revolutionary committee of the mill has delegated four committee members to take part in leadership work over the unfolding of spare-time cultural education throughout the mill.

Workers with a low cultural level have actively enrolled for spare-time education. They said, "To defend the socialist domain we must hold the pen brush well." Within a few days, the number of people who enrolled for study amounted to more than 1,800 persons. Based on existing conditions, the spare-time school decides to accept them in groups and by stages. It has opened a political class, a political culture class, a "quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung study class" and an electronic technology class.

Proceeding from actual need in the editing and writing of teaching material the spare-time school has observed the principle of grading material according to the degree of difficulty and going from near to far away objects. In teaching it has adopted the method of "officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers and soldiers teach one another" and changed

the condition of the past in which teachers held classes where students just listened and went home to do their exercises. Due to the linking of theory with practice, more prominent results have been achieved in study.

Many elderly workers, having studied Chairman Mao's article "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," said with enthusiasm, "Having studied the Foolish Old Man, the whole body is filled with energy and awareness of line struggle is increased. We must shoulder the load of the revolution, capture the cultural stronghold and energetically scale the pinnacle of theory."

In the course of study, students of the political culture class have, in association with their thinking and the reality of struggle, universally written down the ideas and understanding gained in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's writings. Some of the students after studying "On Contradiction" and "On Practice" have actively unfolded ideological struggle and enabled the contradiction to change in a direction favorable to the revolution.

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STEEL PRODUCTION

Produce More Shaped Steel Tubing for the State By Relying on Our Own Resources

by

Chang Chih-jan (張志然)
of the Revolutionary Committee of the Shanghai Shaped Steel Tubing Factory

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 13, 1971)

Our Shanghai Shaped Steel Tubing Factory was converted from a hardware shop into an alley way industrial enterprise in 1953. At that time, it was quite a simple structure for a factory. Its equipment was old and worn. Its working staff was a mixed lot--tailors, barbers, pedicab drivers and others from all callings and trades. Its production assignment involved nothing more than the handling of old steel tubes dismantled from old factories; and the altering of tubes from a large to a small size, and from thickness to thinness.

In the past ten years and more, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the workers of our factory have vigorously launched a mass campaign by resorting to indigenous methods and working on their own, and progressed from cylindrical to irregularly shaped products, from common carbon steel tubes to high-quality alloy shaped tubings and shaped products. Trial-produced were tubings of such non-ferrous and hard metals as tungsten, molybdenum and niobium. The boundary line between tubings and rods and between non-ferrous and ferrous metals was broken. A path of "relying on our own efforts" and "fighting amidst hardship" was opened up in the development of shaped steel tubes.

From 1958 to 1970, the factory turned out a total of 2,186 varieties of products and trial-produced successfully 93 varieties of shaped products of alloys of aluminum, magnesium, etc. In the 4-odd years following the great proletarian cultural revolution in particular, 721 varieties of shaped tubings were developed, an increase of over 300 percent compared with the 166 varieties before the great cultural revolution. This gave a boost to the state's priority projects and contributed to the motherland's socialist construction.

In the course of factory building, we came deeply to understand that to make continuous new contributions to the revolution, we must foster the following several viewpoints:

Foster the Viewpoint of the Whole-Situation and Be Willing To Play a Supporting Role in Revolution

Large factories play a backbone role in the national economy and constitute the mainstay of socialist construction. But cooperation from small ones is also needed to provide parts and other materials. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must advocate the practice of taking the whole situation into account," over the past ten years and more, the workers of the whole factory trial-manufactured by every means whatever was needed by the state, regardless of quantity, the great variety, or the difficulty of an assignment.

Due to the remnant poisonous influence of such lines as "profits in command" and "production target first" pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, some people at first showed a tendency toward "4 acceptances" and "4 rejections" in taking up production assignments. This meant accepting large quantity orders and rejecting small quantity ones; accepting an easy job and rejecting a difficult one; accepting what allows a high output and rejecting what allows a low output; accepting what yields a good profit and rejecting what yields a low profit. Such a "4-acceptance" and "4-rejection" practice in fact is a reflection of the struggle between two classes and two roads.

We mobilized the masses to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's relevant instructions and to understand correctly the relationship between political considerations and economic considerations. For instance, an assignment on experimental production meant a little temporary loss where the output value of our factory is concerned. Arithmetically speaking, it was a "reduction" but to fraternal factories it meant an "addition" and to the state, "multiplication." In checking out the advantages and disadvantages, we must take into consideration socialist revolution and construction and not just the interests of a single factory.

After figuring things out, we increased the masses' consciousness of two-line struggle. Everyone came to understand that partial interests must be subordinated to the general interests and a piece made to serve the whole game played on the chessboard. The idea of playing a proper supporting role in revolution was fostered. For instance, in producing stainless corrugated tubes for Project No. 651, we went to no end of trouble. After over 400 experiments, we turned out 100 steel tubes with a total weight of only 0.2 kilogram. On another occasion, the generator unit of a power plant ran into a snag. Corrugated tubes of a bigger size were urgently needed. The workers of our plant worked late into the night, thus making available to them a timely supply of the goods to quality and quantity specifications. This helped assure the generation of power by the plant ahead of schedule.

Foster the Viewpoint of Relying on Our Own Efforts and Get Armed By Promoting Indigenous Equipment in a Big Way

Chairman Mao taught us, "On what basis should our guideline rest? To base it on our own strength is called self-reliance." To follow our own road of industrial development, we must doggedly follow the mass line, vigorously promote the mass movement, shatter foreign conventions and foreign dogmas, get ourselves armed by promoting indigenous equipment through the use of native means, in order to add to the supply of projects urgently needed by the state.

Over the past few years, native equipment turned out by the workers of our factory through designing by themselves accounted for over 70 percent of the whole factory's machines. After the great proletarian cultural revolution in particular, 48 major items of native equipment were produced on their own such as: extruding machines, corrugated tube forming machines, triple-rolling machines, electric furnaces, mobile cranes, etc., etc.

With an incessant increase in output and an increasing expansion of the variety of products, heavy manual work became increasingly out of place. A great strain in the supply of labor was experienced. Should we stretch out our hands to the higher authorities or tap hidden potentials? In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force behind the creation of world history," we mobilized the masses to launch vigorously a mass campaign for small innovations and small improvements, so as to emancipate them from heavy physical work. The mass campaign was a source of endless power.

In the past, tubes were carried on shoulders or by hand. By using waste tubes and scrap materials, the worker comrades rigged up eight mobile cranes, and basically did away with the heavy manual work involving the use of shoulders and hands. Formerly, a cold-drawing machine had to be operated by six persons but after an innovation was made, only two people were needed. By introducing small innovations and small improvements, we enabled the original operational process consisting almost entirely of heavy manual work to turn into one with 60 percent of the operations of the whole factory mechanized.

Meanwhile, from the technological process of pure cold-drawing we advanced to cold-rolling, hydraulic forming, extruding, the combination of extruding and cold-drawing, and many other new processes. This helped toward the production of more tubings.

As the variety of aluminum and magnesium alloy products urgently needed by the state and of high-grade, precision and technically advanced products, was getting ever larger, the original equipment of our factory fell increasingly short of production needs. For instance, our plant was in need of a 1,500-ton extruding machine. By usual standards, designing of such a machine would take half a year and an outlay of over ¥4,000,000 would be required for its production several years later. Such a big

item of equipment, all agreed, had never been tackled by them before. Was a small factory equal to such a big job? The workers said, "A path is blazed by people and experience is gained through trial and error."

For lack of main equipment, we produced same on our own by means of ants gnawing on a bone. Short of materials, we salvaged old things and used scraps and substituted the old for the new. In gathering spare parts and pieces, the worker comrades ransacked through all the 11 main used products companies and the waste material storehouses of 20 factories in Shanghai to look for "treasures" in waste heaps. With the second-hand spare parts and pieces collected, they fixed and repaired them. The whole machine was put together with 80 percent of its parts from properly treated scraps. In less than a year, this 1,500-ton extruding machine and its incidental equipment and the required factory premises were brought into being.

An extruding machine was available but in production a kind of lubricant for glass was required. At that time, we had no such lubricant. By combining ebullient revolutionary enthusiasm with a strict scientific attitude, we made experiments by following over ten formulas. With the help of fraternal units, after over 40 experiments, we at last turned out a lubricant fit for various varieties of steel and various temperatures. This insured the supply of production needs.

Foster the Viewpoint of Putting Politics in Command of Technique and Cultivate a Force of Red and Expert Technical Workers

To follow the road of self-reliance, we must cultivate a backbone force of ideologically red and technically advanced workers. Of the 600-odd workers of our factory, over 40 percent were from over 20 callings and trades including bath house attendants, tailors, water boilers, hair dressers, pedicab drivers, etc. Though lacking in technical knowhow and of a relatively low cultural level, they were all seized with great hatred for the old society in which they had experienced bitterness and with infinite love for the new society and especially profound proletarian feelings toward the Party and Chairman Mao. They studied the "three constantly read articles." With the three brilliant images of Chang En-te, Pai Ch'iu-en and the Foolish Old Man taken as examples, they were determined to make still greater contributions to the Chinese revolution and world revolution.

Despite the simple structure of their factory premises and the obsoleteness of equipment, they applied files, chisels and hammers to the manufacture of native tools, and turned out a large supply of simple, light-weight and highly efficient special purpose native equipment. Steel tubes were produced one lot after another.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Chinese people have the will and the capacity to, and must, catch up with and surpass the advanced world levels in the not distant future," they provided once and again the state and consumers with products involving relatively great

difficulties in manufacture. After over ten years of practice, this contingent of "big old roughs" has become a backbone red and expert technical force of the working class for scaling the heights of science and introducing innovations.

A Party member old worker started out as a blacksmith. Before liberation, he had not more than one year and a half of schooling. In the course of continuous practice, he became a versatile technical worker capable of reading with understanding and drawing blueprints, designing and producing. With a deep understanding acquired, the workers said, "The road of self-reliance becomes increasingly wide as we follow it."

To meet the needs of the development of the national industry, we also trained over 800 workers for fraternal units and supported them with technology and equipment in the manufacture of water-drip pipes and spiral blade pipes.

Foster the Viewpoint of Continuous Revolution and Develop the Fine Tradition of Running Enterprises Industriously and Thriftily

To continue developing the spirit of relying on our own efforts, fighting amidst hardship and running enterprises industriously and thriftily, we must take Chairman Mao's theory of continuous revolution as a weapon and continuously overcome arrogance and conduct education in revolutionary traditions.

Last year, some cadres of our factory felt dissatisfied when the leadership commended a fraternal unit. Later only through the study of the communique of the second plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee and Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on production increase and economy did they find with a start their backward side. The leadership took the lead in heading for fraternal units to "acquire experience" and look for shortcomings. They openly fought self and criticized revisionism before the masses and studied the effects of arrogance and self-complacency on revolution.

We also mobilized the masses to sum up experience and develop the spirit of fighting amidst hardship in making revolution, and to launch a "4-big" and "5-small" mass campaign. The "4-big" meant studying and criticizing in a big way, launching mass movements in a big way, carrying out technical innovations in a big way and promoting in a big way four "new items" (new technology, new technique, new products and new special-purpose equipment). The "5-small" meant seeking small innovations, small creations, minor suggestions, small improvements and small inventions. Also vigorously unfolded was a mass campaign for industry and thrift.

After the launching of these activities, the workers of our factory started recovering heated water from gas stove pipes. This saved for the state several tens of tons of tap water per day. They also made

rational arrangements for the lighting facilities and electric equipment of the factory, thus making possible a saving of 200-odd units of electricity for the state per day. An old worker made use of his leisure hours and holidays to recover machine oil from the sides of broaching machines. By accumulating every drop recovered since last year, he obtained a total of 1,351 kilograms of machine oil. This gave the state the benefit of a great saving of money.

* * *

POLITICS AND PRODUCTION

Chinese Peasant Writes on Putting Proletarian Politics in Command

(NCNA-English Chengchow, June 17, 1971)

a rural communist party branch secretary in central china, in a recent "people's daily" article, declares that if people concentrate on production without putting proletarian politics in command they will be led astray and serve the restoration of capitalism.

chu ken-chao, secretary of the party branch of the shuichuan production brigade in yenshih county, honan province, refutes the fallacy "putting politics in command means turning out more things" spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers.

led by the party branch, members of the shuichuan brigade have distinguished themselves in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the midst of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they persist in putting proletarian politics in command, always bear class struggle in mind and launch revolutionary mass criticism. this has helped consolidate the socialist position.

the article "never forget to put proletarian politics in command" reads in part as follows:

for many years liu shao-chi and other political swindlers used every means to oppose putting proletarian politics in command. they based themselves on the reactionary theory of productive forces and tried to disguise production as politics. they distorted the relation between politics and production and clamoured: "what do we mean by putting politics in command? it means turning out more things." they put it this way: "all things develop with the development of technology. is that not politics in essence?" "production can promote revolution". in spreading such fallacies, they aimed to restore capitalism.

i became a rural cadre shortly after liberation and have been a brigade party branch secretary for a decade and more. what has happened in our brigade makes me see how sinister and poisonous the fallacy spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers is. we must thoroughly criticize it and eliminate its pernicious influence.

which road do we take in "turning out more things"?

in spreading the fallacy "putting politics in command means turning out more things", liu shao-chi and other political swindlers tried to make us simply pull the cart without knowing in what direction we were going. they wanted us to concentrate on production without distinguishing between the socialist road and the capitalist road, the proletarian revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, so that they could overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. we had a lesson in this respect.

yenshih was hit by serious drought one year. our brigade still had good harvests of grain

and hay because we had built a reservoir to irrigate the land. but some neighbouring brigades which lacked irrigation facilities were seriously affected. they were short of both grain and hay. some of our production teams (there are several teams in a brigade -- editor) forgot to put proletarian politics in command, but concerned themselves only with their own production. they raised the price of hay and bought in draught animals at a reduced price.

later, in the party consolidation movement, we studied the new party constitution and vehemently criticized the fallacies spread by liu shao-chi and company against putting proletarian politics in command. this helped heighten our consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. the party constitution inspired us to the magnificent prospects of communism. we came to know that if we confined ourselves to "turning out more things" without knowing in which direction we were going, we would be led astray and never reach that goal. one production team leader put it correctly: "we were going in the direction opposite to socialism exclamation if we went on like that, we would be encouraging bourgeois ideology and in the end help liu shao-chi restore capitalism." all agreed that raising the price of hay had been a matter of which road we took, socialist or capitalist. it was decided that all extra income from selling hay to the neighbouring brigades should be returned to them. in this way we defended chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the great proletarian teacher lenin said: "politics cannot but have precedence over economics." production is always subordinate to politics. if we fail to use proletarian politics to command production but concern ourselves only with "turning out more things", we'll in fact let bourgeois politics command production. the evil wind of capitalism will rise and the enthusiasm for socialism of the poor and lower-middle peasants will be frustrated. production will not be able to rise in such circumstances. even should there be a temporary rise, it will merely serve to pave the way for liu shao-chi and company to restore camitalism. we should always bear in mind the great leader chairman mao's teaching "political work is the life-blood of all economic work", consciously put proletarian politics to the fore and use revolution to command production. only in this way will we be able to keep our bearings and advance victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

only by grasping revolution can production be promoted

liu shao-chi and other political swindlers clamoured that "turning out more things" meant "putting politics in command", as if they were at least concerned about the development of production. in fact, their reactionary fallacy eventually undermines production because it opposes putting proletarian politics in command. if we are really to develop production with greater, faster, better and more economical results, we must place proletarian politics to the fore and put revolution in command of production. the struggle for production is always closely related to class struggle. so long as we put proletarian politics in command, firmly grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key link, take the initiative in attacking the class enemy and continuously raise the socialist consciousness of the commune members, we can vigorously promote production.

the socialist revolution aims at the thorough abolition of exploiting classes. the class enemy will not take it lying down. when we grasp production, the enemy will certainly seek the opportunity to undermine it and make trouble. several years ago, we launched a mass campaign to transform nature. for a certain period we concentrated our attention on building a reservoir, canals and terraced fields of tachai type. we loosened our grip on class struggle and neglected political work. taking this opportunity, a handful of enemies made trouble behind the scenes. they incited some persons with serious capitalist ideas to clamour: "it's impossible to complete such a big project. it's better to reclaim small plots and engage in small trade." this taught us a lot. following chairman mao's great teaching: "grasp class struggle and all problems can be solved", we carried out revolutionary mass criticism to expose the class enemy's counter-revolutionary sabotage and criticize the capitalist tendency. this struggle helped raise people's consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. their socialist enthusiasm soared. a new upsurge in the mass campaign to transform nature began and we won great victories. over the past five years the irrigated area has been extended from about 30 to more than 130 hectares. we have built dozens of hectares of stable, high-yield terraced fields and afforested several hundred hectares. per hectare yield of grain jumped from 1.5 to 3.75 tons. practice proved that only when revolution is grasped can production be promoted. if we were deceived by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, that is, if we did not adhere to the principle of putting proletarian politics in command, but grasped production only, we would achieve nothing, let alone develop production and consolidate collective economy and the dictatorship of the proletariat. in that case, all plans, measures and methods, however good they might be, would remain on paper.

in grasping production, we must not slide down the capitalist road nor must we depend on the state. we must arouse the masses and rely on them and bring their socialist enthusiasm into full play. chairman mao teaches: "the serious problem is the education of the peasantry." in order to rely on the masses it is essential to imbue them with socialist consciousness and criticize the capitalist tendency, to arm and educate them with mao tsetung thought so as to revolutionize their thinking. the output of our eighth production team used to lag behind because people did not transform the mountains and gully. the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought was then launched. the work of revolutionizing people's thinking was grasped. we destroyed the idea of farming to earn one's living and fostered the concept of farming for the revolution; destroyed the world outlook of cowards and sluggards and fostered the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle; did away with the backward farming system and began farming scientifically. the 23 able-bodied commune members were organized to build terraced fields. eight of them were formed into a special group to open a channel for water. displaying the communist spirit of utter devotion to the revolution, they opened a 100-metre-long tunnel in only six months. the project had been scheduled for three years. with water coming through the tunnel, grain output has been doubled. this clearly proves the verity of vice-chairman lin's instruction: "once mao tsetung thought is grasped by the broad masses, it becomes an inexhaustible source of strength and a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power."

put proletarian politics in command of everything

as to the class struggle in socialist society, there are three fronts, ideological, political and economic. the class struggle on these fronts is not isolated, but interconnected and each interacts on the others.

chairman mao teaches: "by itself the socialist revolution on the economic front (in the ownership of the means of production) is insufficient and cannot be consolidated. there must also be a thoroughgoing socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts." therefore, we must persist in putting proletarian politics in command. this means to ensure that mao tsetung thought occupies all positions and that the proletariat triumphs over the bourgeoisie on the ideological, political and economic fronts. liu shao-chi and other political swindlers disguised production as politics. they even talked such nonsense as putting politics in command means "turning out more things". their aim was to oppose our grasping class struggle in production and to disrupt production. moreover, they opposed our grasping class struggle in the political and ideological spheres so as to facilitate their efforts to restore capitalism. if we were taken in, we would not be able to do a good job in production and would also certainly suffer defeat on the political and ideological fronts. we would even fail to understand how we had lost political power. therefore, in drawing a clear demarcation with their fallacy we must not only persist in putting proletarian politics in command of production but never forget to put proletarian politics in command of everything at all times.

the handful of class enemies in our production brigade tried to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. after repeated trials of strength, they gave up hard tactics and resorted to soft ones. they seized every opportunity to direct "sugar-coated" bullets at the brigade cadres and masses so as to effect a "peaceful evolution". for instance, they corrupted young people with indecent books. the class enemies also used feudal clan notions to cover up and blur class relations and muddle up the class ranks. they sowed discord between the masses to split them. the bad eggs attached great importance to buying over the cadres with food and drink or currying favour with them so as to get the cadres to serve as their tools. we gave education to the poor and lower-middle peasants in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the light of the vivid class struggle in our production brigade. older poor peasants were invited to recall the miserable life they had led when they were oppressed by the exploiting classes in the old society, so as to enable the younger generation to understand that it was not easy to seize the fruit of revolutionary struggle. this helped the peasants see through the class enemy's tricks for "peaceful evolution" and become alert to its danger. the people came to realize that "to seize political power one must first win over the people; to win over the people one must first win over their hearts." if we allowed the class enemies to continue corrupting the cadres and masses our red political power would be lost sooner or later and the poor and lower-middle peasants would certainly suffer again. to prevent this, we must grasp vigorously class struggle on the political and ideological fronts and exercise the dictatorship of the proletariat over the class enemies so as to ensure that mao tsetung thought occupies all positions.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. in the historical

period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." we must always persist in putting proletarian politics in command in all spheres, thoroughly criticize the fallacies against this peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and eliminate what remains of their pernicious influence. only in this way can we closely follow our great leader chairman mao and continue to advance triumphantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Mass Technical Innovations Campaign in North China Mining Enterprise

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, June 17, 1971)

a north china mining enterprise is itself making 70 per cent of the machine parts it needs as against 20 per cent in 1966. this is one of the achievements of a mass technical innovations campaign.

workers of the hantan metallurgical and mining company in hopei province have made nearly 4,000 technical innovations in the past few years. they made over 1,050 machines on the spot, including about 100 heavy-duty ones. some are up to advanced standards. all this has helped promote the mechanization of mining.

the company's iron ore output in the first quarter of this year was one-third higher than in the corresponding period of last year. it fulfilled the 1970 state plan 53 days in advance and again met the state target for the first quarter of this year ahead of schedule.

but the workers' initiative and creativeness in building socialism were thwarted before the great proletarian cultural revolution when the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. many technical innovations made by the workers on their own initiative were ignored. the company could not repair big equipment or make small parts. this greatly affected the progress of construction and mining.

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "there is no construction without destruction. destruction means criticism and repudiation, it means revolution." in accordance with this teaching, the company revolutionary committee initiated a mass campaign for revolutionary criticism shortly after its establishment in 1968.

the workers criticized the revisionist fallacies that we intended to check their initiative and creativeness, that branded the masses as "ignorant" and spread the idea that technology is beyond the ordinary person. this criticism helped heighten the workers' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and fired their enthusiasm to make technical innovations for the revolution. a mass technical innovations campaign soon swept the enterprise.

revolutionary committee members and people's liberation army men supporting the left in the enterprise were always with the workers in this campaign. they joined the workers in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, worked by their side and studied the problems arising in technical innovations with them.

bits used to be welded to rock drills in smithies, which involved arduous labour at high temperature. efficiency was low. the mechine repair workers at the fushan mine suggested making a high-frequency welding machine on their own. this was supported by the revolutionary committees of the company and of the mine.

a vice-chairman of the mine revolutionary committee joined the workers in making the innovation. after more than 100 experiments, they turned out a high-frequency welding machine up to advanced standards. efficiency rose 19-fold. labour intensity was greatly lessened and the quality of welding raised.

the revolutionary committees at all levels attach great importance to giving full play to the initiative of the veteran workers. all mines and plants under the company have formed "three-in-one" technical innovations groups of workers, revolutionary leading cadres and revolutionary technicians with veteran workers as the main force. when technical problems arise, the groups draw fully on the initiative and experience of the veteran workers in building socialism.

in the mass technical innovations campaign, the company used discarded material to make the raw material and equipment needed or introduced substitutes. this saved the state a lot of money.

following chairman mao's great teaching: "save every copper for the war effort, for the revolutionary cause", the haulage workers of a mine made a machine from discarded material for straightening rails without asking the state for funds. the machine is 10 times more efficient than hand labour. the workers renovated old rails. in addition, they used discarded material to turn out a ten-ton crane, transformers and many other kinds of equipment needed in the mine.

FARM MACHINES

Central China Province Produces Farm Machinery

(NCNA-English Chengchow, June 18, 1971)

honan province has developed production of farm machinery with greater, faster, better and more economical results and contributed to the good harvests achieved by the province several years running. this is due to the efforts of the province's party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels to carry out chairman mao's great principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for developing china's national economy.

the province's output of farm machinery in 1970 hit an all time high. as a result, tractors in use that year were 60 per cent and diesel engines 50 per cent more than in 1969.

there were also rapid increases in electric equipment for pump wells, machinery for processing farm and side-line products and transport vehicles. 40 horse-power wheel tractors, farm trucks and walking tractors and other machines were produced. production of various types of farm machines has kept growing since the beginning of this year.

the increased use of farm machines has saved much manpower, helped overcome natural adversities, promoted the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries and side-line production and strengthened the collective economy of the people's communes.

leading members of the party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels led veteran workers and technicians in making investigations in the countryside. then they arranged to produce the types of farm machinery most needed in different areas.

in this dry province which is mostly flat, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members launched a vigorous drive to sink pump wells. to support this mass drive, industrial departments concentrated on producing complete sets of equipment, including diesel engines, motors, pumps and transformers. the province produced equipment for 80,000 pump wells in 1970 alone. many factories turned out deep well pumps, vertical motors and other machines to meet the needs of mechanized irrigation and drainage in hilly and rolling areas.

the province's industrial departments undertook wide-scale socialist cooperation. they used their machining and designing capacity in an organized way so that existing manpower and material resources could be used more effectively.

for example, chengchow city in 1970 successfully trial-produced small farm trucks and put them into serial production by organizing co-operation among more than 30 small and medium-sized factories. it serial-produced 12 horse-power walking tractors through co-operation among about a dozen small factories. all the ten administrative regions in the province can now make diesel engines by inter-factory co-operation.

the cadres and revolutionary masses in the farm machine industry, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, made a large quantity of equipment by their own efforts. the province used to be unable to produce oil nozzles and oil pumps, key parts for the diesel engine. in order to solve this problem, the farm machinery plants on the outskirts of chengchow city mobilized the workers to make technical innovations. over 120 pieces of simple equipment and special-purpose equipment were turned out. they trial-produced oil nozzles and oil pumps and put them into serial production.

the industrial departments have also improved the repair service for farm machinery. they have supplied over 5,000 machine tools of various types to county and commune-run farm implement factories since last year. many counties have set up a repair service network at the county, commune and production brigade levels.

COAL MINE

Old Mine in East China Rejuvenate

(NCNA-English Hofei, June 18, 1971)

workers at the tatung coal mine south of the huai river in east china's anhwei province overfulfilled their monthly production quotas 32 months running up to last may through the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and the mass movement "in industry, learn from taching".

japanese imperialism and the kuomintang reactionaries ruthlessly plundered this 60-year-old coal mine before liberation. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, a handful of capitalist-roaders and bourgeois technical authorities declared that the mine would be exhausted before the end of 1967.

however, immediately after its establishment in 1968, the mine revolutionary committee asked the cadres and miners to discuss what to do: should it be closed down or could it be rejuvenated in the interests of the revolution? they studied chairman mao's great teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. ideas of stagnation, pessimism, inertia and complacency are all wrong." they recalled the history of the struggle between the two lines in the mine and condemned the crimes of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in pushing a counter-revolutionary revisionist line to sabotage mining. the miners said: "we need coal for the revolution. we must take the taching oil workers as our example and overcome difficulties in working all the coal in tatung."

a mass drive to find coal began. miners got together and pooled ideas at pitheads or at home. the leading members of the mine revolutionary committee headed a look-for-coal team composed of miners, cadres and technicians. the drilling team bored holes at more than 30 points and located lots of coal deposits in an area which the capitalist-roaders and bourgeois technical authorities had described as "without coal".

the coal cutting teams working the old shafts also joined in the drive. one of them hit rock at a work face, and the technical data indicated no more coal. but a veteran miner said there were abandoned coal seams ahead. the miners decided to go on tunnelling. on the other side of the 30-metre-thick rock-bed they found a lot of coal.

last year they put four new small coal pits into operation.

in greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the chinese communist party, the miners are making greater efforts in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and bringing about a new high tide of grasping revolution and promoting production. they are determined to hold still higher the banner of "in industry, learn from taching", and make still greater contributions to the socialist revolution and construction.

FISHING PORT

Progress at East China Fishing Port

(NCNA-English Nanking, June 18, 1971)

Luszu fishing port, one of china's major fishing centres, has reported good catches every year since 1967. illuminated by brilliant mao tsetung thought, the fishing port in chitung county of coastal kiangsu province presents a thriving scene. catches in 1970 totalled 150 per cent higher than the peak year before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the thinking of the fishermen has undergone a profound change through the great proletarian cultural revolution. they study and apply chairman mao's works in a living way and use mao tsetung thought to guide all their work. some 1,000 activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and 100 advanced collectives have emerged in the past few years.

peng hai-chien, captain of the no. 9 fishing boat of the haichiao brigade of the lutung people's commune, was admitted into the communist party five years ago. last autumn, when the boat fully laden with jelly-fish was heading toward port from 40 kilometres out at sea, a northerly strong gale and a heavy downpour suddenly struck. the wind and the surging waves broke the two-ropes of the bamboo rafts. the jelly-fish catches on the rafts was in danger of being lost. the fishermen on the boat vied with each other to jump into the sea and save the collective property. "i'm communist. let me go exclamation" the captain shouted as he took off his jacket and jumped into the sea.

buffeted by high waves, he lashed the bamboo rafts together with rope. his chest was lacerated in many places by the sharp ends of the bamboo. he encouraged himself with this great teaching of chairman mao's: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." he clenched his teeth and continued despite intense pain. with the help of the men on the boat, he finished in about one hour. the fishermen safely returned to the port with their whole catch.

people in the port praise the fishermen of no. 1 and no. 2 fishing boats of the tayang production brigade of the lupei people's commune. when the two boats went out to sea early one morning, the propeller of the no. 2 boat was broken by some obstacle under water. deputy secretary of the party branch chen san-yuan came with a spare propeller and called the fishermen together. he encouraged them not to go back to port to make repairs but replace this propeller at sea. under the leadership of chen san-yuan, a number of fishermen dived into the sea and finally were able to remove the broken propeller. replacing the propeller at the bottom of the boat was even more difficult. the fishermen read out chairman mao's great teaching: "will the chinese cower before difficulties when they are not afraid even of death?" the fishermen jumped into the sea in turn for two hours and put it in place. they caught 23 tons of croakers that day.

in line with chairman mao's great teaching "go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing", the fishermen of the port have constantly made innovations in their struggle to increase production.

june, july and august are the jelly-fish season in the tuszu fishing grounds. drifters were not used to catch jelly-fish in the past. fisherman cheng kuang-tao was determined to find a way. he suggested using drifters and his idea was supported.

led by chen kuang-tao, the no. 15 drifter set out one day. they brought back more than 10 tons of jelly-fish after 48 hours of hard struggle.

taking the no. 15 drifter as example, all other drifters started to catch jelly-fish. catches of such fish in 1970 trebled the previous peak.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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BRAZIL

Brazilian Congressmen Denounce US Imperialist Gangsterism Over Ocean Right

(NCNA-English Peking, June 17, 1971)

a number of brazilian senators and members of the chamber of deputies recently denounced the gangster-like stand of u.s. imperialism against brazil's sovereign right over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters, according to a rio de janeiro report quoting the paper "jornal do brasil".

a deputy of the brazilian democratic movement from gois state declared in the chamber of deputies, "our sovereignty over 200 nautical miles is not the desire of a president but the will of a people. it is the desire of the approximately 100 million brazilians ... who consent to, acclaim and praise it."

dinarte mariz, vice-speaker of the senate, said that the decision of the u.s. government not to recognize brazil's sovereign right over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters could in no way alter the position which the brazilian government had taken and kept with regard to this matter. brazil was a sovereign state which would allow no other country to discuss its rights, he added.

the legislative circles in pernambuco state maintained that to fix the 200 nautical mile territorial sea limit was a sovereign act which brooks no discussion by other countries.

deputy frederico trota said: "it is lamentable ... that the state department, through its spokesman, encourages u.s. fishing boats to violate brazilian law and our sovereignty."

after the brazilian naval and air forces began to patrol the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters, deputy mauricio toledo, from sao paulo state, said that "in the eyes of the brazilian people, the u.s. attitude constitutes a challenge to brazilian law". he added: "our sovereignty must be respected. we absolutely cannot allow any other country either to try to impose limitations on its full exercise or criticize the acts of our government."

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Comrade Lin Piao Congratulates Khieu Samphan on His Appointment as Commander-in-Chief of Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, June 17, 1971)

comrade lin piao, minister of national defence of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to khieu samphan, deputy prime minister and minister of national defence of the royal government of national union of cambodia and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, extending, on behalf of the ministry of national defence of the people's republic of china and all the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, the most cordial and warmest congratulations on his appointment as commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces. the full text of the message reads:

his respected excellency khieu samphan,
deputy prime minister and minister of national defence of the royal government of national union of cambodia,
commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces,

on learning recently of your being appointed commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces by the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, i, on behalf of the ministry of national defence of the people's republic of china and all the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, extend to you the most cordial and warmest congratulations.

in the past year and more, the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people, under the correct leadership of the head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia, and under your direct command, won one great victory after another, especially the fresh victory in the snoul area. the magnificent victories won by the cambodian armed forces and people have greatly encouraged the people of the three countries in indochina in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and have also given powerful inspiration to the chinese army and people in their cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

i sincerely wish the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people still greater new victories in their great cause of national salvation against the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs, the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique.

long live the great friendship and militant solidarity between the chinese and cambodian peoples and armed forces exclamation

lin piao
minister of national defence
of the people's republic of
china

june 17, 1971

CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Issues 6th Part of 21st Message to Khmer Nation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 18, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, issued here on june 17 the 6th part of his 21st message to the khmer nation, which reads in full as follows:

dear compatriots,

today, allow me, in the 6th chapter of my 21st message to our nation, to talk to you about another unpardonable crime committed by lon nol-sirik matak and their anti-popular and anti-national illegal "republic", which have shamelessly sold off a great part of our country to the profit of their "number two master", the (thieu-ky) "government" of saigon, in exchange for a protection given by the saigon armed forces with a view to their "survival" in face of the attacks of the heroic n.u.f.c. combatants.

in phnompenh, battambang and some other places still controlled by the army of lon nol but not yet colonized by the thieu-ky vietnamese army, the propaganda of hang thun hak and long boret does its utmost to make the monks, the youth and other citizens believe that our coastal islands, our districts and cities adjoining south viet nam remain "integral part" of the khmer fatherland.

however, the unfortunate and tragical fact is that many of these districts and cities have actually already become true colonies, territories annexed simply and solely by the "government" of thieu-ky, with the full consent of lon nol, the so-called "marshal, national hero, and saviour" of the fatherland exclamation

if certain compatriots do not believe me, they may well acquaint themselves with the following testimonies of the big papers and news agencies of the "free world" and america:

the plainest testimony concerning the complete cession of our coastal islands by the "republic" of lon nol to his saigon masters comes from the big pro-imperialist paper of hongkong -- "hongkong standard" -- which wrote on march 14, 1971, these lines under the most significant title "surrender": "the surrender of some offshore islands to saigon and the apparent carte blanche given to south-vietnamese military operations within cambodia must inevitably lessen the credibility of nol's 'neutralist' pose even further."

i stress that this convincing testimony comes from an english, ally of u.s. imperialism, who has made an adequate investigation in saigon. in saigon, people formally confirmed to him that lon nol had ceded to the "government" of thieu-ky our coastal islands situated in front of kep and ream and that moreover this same lon nol had yielded to the army of thieu-ky the sovereignty of the rest of his "cambodia": this enabled the english paper "hongkong standard" to speak clearly of the "surrender of (khmer) offshore islands to saigon" and of the "carte blanche given to south-vietnamese military operations within cambodia".

this revelation by the english is of extreme gravity. i hope that the non-fascist monks, intellectuals, military men, functionaries and youth living in the "republic" of lon nol will think it over so as to see through the true (hideous) features of lon nol, "national hero" and so-called "saviour" of kampuchea exclamation

this super-traitor lon nol and his bestial gang agreed to cede the national territory and sovereignty merely for "reigning" over phnompenh and some other khmer cities and pocketing 300 million u.s. dollars each year. on this subject, here are some eloquent testimonies:

- a.f.p. said on january 30, 1971, in a cable by laurent chevallier: "the regime of general lon nol cannot survive without massive aid of the u.s.a. and south viet nam (of generals thieu and ky). the war is no longer far from phnompenh .... the military situation ... needs an escalade of the u.s. intervention ....the u.s. assistance in men and material is becoming increasingly sensible .... u.s. aircraft are directly intervening in the combats .... south vietnamese planes are stationed at the airport of phnompenh side by side with warships flying yellow flag with three red bands (navigating) in the mekong ...."

- a.f.p. reported on march 18, 1971, in a cable by felix bolo: "one year ... after the overthrow of prince norodom sihanouk, the new republican regime of phnompenh, saved by the direct intervention and military assistance of the americans and (thieu-ky) south vietnamese, has fallen into decay. such decay the americans call 'progress' ... but western diplomats ... are less optimistic."

- a.f.p. reported on march 14, 1971, in a cable by laurent chevallier: "a year after the fall of prince sihanouk, cambodia has had to pay dearly for her survival and presents no more than a distant connection with the image... that it was once an islet of peace amidst the torn indochina. if (the cambodia of lon nol) has not collapsed ..., it is due to the u.s. intervention as well as that of south viet nam (of thieu-ky).... the essential problem of the cambodia (of lon nol) is ... one of her survival. the cambodia... of pleasure to live ... has no longer existed since march, 1970."

these testimonies from the french are also very "explicit" in the sense that, contrary to the propaganda of nixon and the lonnolites, the survival of the phnompenh "republic" is by no means due to any support from the khmer people, but due only to the armed intervention of the u.s.a. and the saigon regime exclamation

hence people can understand why lon nol and his gang should have gone to such length as to give away neak luong (city near phnompenh) and svay rieng to the "republic" of thieu-ky and why these saigon generals should behave like "overlords" on all the territory of the cambodian "republic" exclamation here are testimonies concerning lon nol's cession of neak luong and svay rieng to thieu-ky:

- extract from a french weekly (february 18, 1971): "the saigonese are not discreet. in order to be able to take the ferry-boat to the cambodian city neak luong, at the juncture of national highway no. 1 and the mekong river, collective taxis have to ask for the authorization to go to "new saigon". in order to send a letter from saigon to the khmer province of svay rieng, one has to write the address "svay rieng-viet nam".

no comment would be necessary exclamation

- u.p.i. saigon, january 30, 1971: "reports persist in phnom-penh that the south-vietnamese military is moving civilians into the parrot's beak area near svay rieng (city)- in effect colonizing the area....lon nol turned to the south vietnamese ....it is a decision that ... many cambodians are now finding difficult to live with."

this american testimony deserves all the attention of the monks, students, intellectuals, functionaries and military men who call themselves "patriots" but still "follow" lon nol.

may these people also think over the following testimonies from the west, which demonstrate that the "president" of the "republic" of saigon behaves in the "cambodia" of lon nol as in a conquered and completely colonized country:

a.f.p. saigon, february 11, 1971: "president nguyen van thieu wednesday visited the cambodian front....he was accompanied by general tran thien khiem, the prime minister, general nguyen van vy, defence minister....among sectors he visited were mimot, svay rieng and chipou."

reuter, january 26, 1971, cable by ian mac kenzie: "president nguyen van thieu paid a ... visit to cambodia.... the president ... did not meet any of the cambodian leaders during his trip.... he had lunch (in) neak luong and also flew to a south-vietnamese post at kompong trabek."

the above cables, one of a.f.p. and the other of reuter, clearly show that thieu and his government consider the "cambodia of lon nol" as a "total" colony of the "republic" of saigon. they make tours in this "cambodia", to neak luong, kompong trabek, mimot, svay rieng, chipou, etc. without taking the pains to inform the puppet phnompenh government and without condescending to see its local representatives. such unconstraint and such contempt are unprecedented in the annals of relations between states or governments. but the unconstrained conduct of thieu and his ministers can be easily explained and justified: the part of cambodia they visited had been duly ceded to them by lon nol and his vile "republic".

in the krek-suong-snuol area where the troops of thieu-ky have just sustained a very serious defeat inflicted upon by the valiant people's armed forces of the n.u.f.c., the "republic" of lon nol admitted that in so far as the authority is concerned, the "republic" has been replaced by the "republic" of saigon. traitor in tam asserted several months ago that his troops had "authority" over this area. however, an a.f.p. cable dated may 28, 1971, revealed that as the khmer press agency (akp) itself admitted, the armed forces of lon nol had completely ceded this area in that part not yet liberated by the n.u.f.c., to the armed forces of thieu-ky: "the khmer press agency said 'no cambodian forces' were operating in the area".

thus, the districts or areas not yet liberated by the n.u.f.c. were completely ceded by lon nol and his gang to the thieu-ky government and army of saigon exclamation this is the height of treason exclamation and therefore the military operations launched by these saigonese against our patriotic people were named after purely vietnamese names (the height of humiliation for the khmers living in the "republic" of phnompenh). for example: a u.p.i. cable from saigon dated

january 30, 1971, said: "... operation 'tran hung dao' (was) named after a famous vietnamese emperor". a justly incurred humiliation, which is also a good lesson of gratitude towards the former patriotic sovereigns, given by their master of the "republic" of saigon to the despicable and lamentable "republic" of lon nol exclamation

dear compatriots,

if the "republic" of lon nol-sirik matak-in tam-cheng heng-son ngoc thanh should ignominiously consent to sell out the sacred territory of our kampuchea, the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. would not allow the saigon annexionists to enjoy with impunity the fruits of the horrible treason of the extremely corrupt fascists of phnompenh.

it is necessary to thank our people and their heroic national liberation armed forces, which, under the glorious banner of the n.u.f.c., and under the supreme command of mr. khieu samphan, vice-prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., have just captured the martyr city of snuol from the saigon mercenary troops of richard nixon, after an epic battle, and have at the same time succeeded, in spite of intensive intervention by the u.s. air force, in driving out of our dear motherland the infantry and armoured units of thieu-ky which, not long ago and with the vile consent of lon nol-sirik matak, occupied and annexed impudently a vast area extending from suong-mimot-snuol to the provinces of prey veng-svay rieng and to the frontier of south viet nam.

i earnestly advise the monks, youth, intellectuals, functionaries, military men and other citizens living under the ignoble "republic" of lon nol, to give all their attention to the following cables of big press agencies belonging to the american camp. their testimonies show how the valiant patriots rallying around the n.u.f.c., merit the eternal gratitude of the nation. these patriots, with courage, heroism and the spirit of sacrifice, have been able to liberate and restore to our khmer motherland so many cities and districts previously sold out and handed over shamelessly to the pro-u.s. saigonese by the diabolical lon nol-sirik matak-in tam-yem sambaur-son ngoc thanh-sim var-cheng heng and their despicable gang.

the operation of our people's forces to liberate snuol and drive out of it the powerful and numerous units of thieu-ky took place on may 27, as was testified by a u.p.i. despatch from saigon: "communist (that is n.u.f.c.) forces staged their heaviest counter-attacks against south-vietnamese units in north-eastern cambodia since allied (that is imperialist) troops crossed the border 13 months ago.... preliminary reports indicated at least 12 government (that is saigon) soldiers were killed and 61 wounded and at least a battalion of communist troops (people who dare to struggle against imperialism, are always called communists by the americans) were occupying positions near the snuol market place.... air and artillery barrages were called in on the communists.... lieutenant general nguyen van vinh, commander of saigon forces in cambodia, has eight task forces numbering up to 20,000 men along highways 7, 1 and 15."

the question for our n.u.f.c. is to combat more than 20,000 men powerfully "equipped" and coming from saigon to colonize a very vast area of our country lying between highways 7, 1 and 15. snuol became a strategic base of first importance for these neo-colonizers.

it was necessary for us to liberate snuol at all costs. the u.s. air force intervened against our heroic combatants,

trying to prevent them from liberating snuol. but this was in vain as admitted by the following cables: a.f.p. may 27, 1971, saigon: "communist forces reoccupied the cambodian town of snuol, after a series of attacks and bombardments, an american military spokesman announced today."

a.f.p. of the same day -- cable in french: "the communist forces reoccupied (that is liberated) the city of snuol..., announced the spokesman of the american command thursday. answering a question, the south vietnamese spokesman affirmed that... the fightings around the market place... inflicted 55 deaths on the side of the enemy (that is the khmer patriots) and 400 deaths... on the side of the south vietnamese. for his part, the american spokesman announced that with the support of the south vietnamese troops... the american helicopters-gunships flew in the past 24 hours 300 sorties and fighter-bombers 30 missions."

dear compatriots,

as you see it, the enemy, americans and saigonese, admits that, despite the 300 sorties a day by u.s. helicopters-gunships and 30 u.s. air bombings and strafings, our people's forces have been able to liberate snuol and inflict 400 deaths on the enemy (the real loss of the enemy was more than 1,000 dead).

now please give all your attention to the following u.p.i. cable (saigon -- june 4, 1971) which shows the extraordinarily big defeat inflicted on the saigonese "annexationists" by our cambodian people's national liberation armed forces: "south vietnamese armored infantrymen evacuating the cambodian town of snuol last monday were ambushed by (n.u.f.c.) firing b-40 rockets and recoilless rifles from trees and bunkers, and suffered much bigger losses than previously reported, military sources said thursday. officers of the 8th armored task force, which pulled back to the vietnamese border 80 miles north of saigon after being hit..., said they lost nearly 1,000 men killed... in the battle. they said the task force left behind 50 trucks, 10 tanks, 14 armored personnel carriers, 14 artillery pieces and 22 mortars, and most the equipment was in operating condition. communist gunners already have started using some of the abandoned artillery against the south-vietnamese."

this is a very glorious action of the n.u.f.c. whose people's national liberation armed forces have succeeded in making the great exploit of driving to the south vietnamese frontier the forces of thieu-ky which came to annex in the past year with lon nol's consent a large part of our provinces of kompong cham, prey veng, svay rieng, etc.

u.p.i. in a dispatch from saigon on june 2, 1971 said that the survivors of the south-vietnamese units engaged in the battle for snuol have regrouped along the frontier, 120 kilometres north of saigon, under the mortar fire harassment of the communist forces (that is to say the n.u.f.c.)... the men of the "task force" have been driven out of snuol.

the american agency a.p. in a dispatch from washington on june 1, 1971, announced before the world that following the disastrous defeat suffered in snuol by its saigon mercenary troops, the defense department of the united states of america, big boss of the thieu-ky troops, was compelled to withdraw from cambodia all the recently defeated troops. the dispatch said: "the u.s. defense department spokesman said tuesday that south vietnamese forces had withdrawn from cambodia ..."

thus, a vast part of our cambodia, which was still annexed one month ago by the "republic" of saigon with the consent of the phnompenh "republic", has been returned to our khmer fatherland, thanks to the n.u.f.c. and its heroic people's armed forces.

compatriots living in the anti-popular and anti-national illegal "republic" of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh,

open your eyes exclamation it is time for you to see the horrible treason of the extremely corrupt fascists who are governing you from their houses of phnompenh which have been transformed into fortresses exclamation arise exclamation join the n.u.f.c. and help it prevent the saigon annexionists from holding on or getting a foothold on khmer territory.

at present, there are still a lot of our towns, districts, villages and islands which were annexed and occupied militarily by the saigon regime, which bought these places from the vile "republic" of lon nol with u.s. dollars or "bartered" them for a military protection around phnompenh.

all the patriotic khmers in the zone not yet liberated have the absolute and urgent duty to rise, to take up arms or to use the arms which the enemies of our motherland and of our people have given them, so as to sweep away completely and rapidly from the sacred soil of our country all the traitors as well as their u.s. imperialist masters and their saigon and bangkok sub-masters.

officers, sub-officers and soldiers of the army of lon nol -- mercenary of nixon,

stop struggling against your own people and against the independence and integrity of your motherland exclamation abandon quickly the ranks of that shameful army, which is the army of lon nol -- mercenary of richard nixon and lackey of thieu-ky exclamation

let us unite and struggle together for the national salvation of our kampuchea exclamation

long live the khmer people exclamation

glory to national liberation exclamation

peking, june 17, 1971

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Holds Film Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, June 18, 1971)

tsung ke-wen, chinese ambassador to czechoslovakia, gave a film reception at the chinese embassy in prague last evening, at which the chinese colour film of modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" was shown, according to a report from that city.

karel kurka, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and milan honusek, deputy minister of foreign trade, attended the reception.

also present were diplomatic envoys and officials of a number of countries to czechoslovakia.

CHINA AND GUINEA AND MALI

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 17, 1971)

the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china led by chang ta-chih, member of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and commander of the artillery of the chinese people's liberation army, returned here by air this afternoon after successfully concluding its friendly visit to the republic of guinea and the republic of mali.

returning to peking were members of the delegation chin yu-feng, chao chun-cheng, li kai, wang fu-lin, hsia feng and chao yung-nien.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were:

peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department, of the p.l.a., and leading members of the departments concerned chen pang, ma wen-po, han tsung-cheng, lan wen-chao, pan yen, jen hsueh-yao, ho kung-kai, li pin-ying, kan mai and shang hsueh-tsu;

guinean ambassador to china mamadou diop; and

malian ambassador to china assane guindo.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Economic and Technical Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 17, 1971)

an iraqi economic and technical delegation led by dr. sadoun hammadi, minister of oil and mining, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

members of the delegation are: dr. fakhri yasin kadouri, member of the economic committee for the revolutionary command council; mahdi al-obaede, director general of international economic relations in the ministry of economics; shaker ali al-abdullah, director general in the ministry of industry; abdul halim al-rawi, head of the technical department of the ministry of irrigation; hazim k. al-khalaf, member of the executive bureau of the general federation of the peasant associations of iraq; dr. sami jawad ali nawfal, in charge of collective farms and cooperation in the ministry of agrarian reform; adib youssif kakos, head of researchers in the iraqi national minerals company; sadik kadhim al-atia, deputy manager of the marketing department of the iraq national oil company; faiez n. tomas, geologist in the iraq national oil company; and zozek al-rawanduzi, deputy director of the office of the chairman of the managing board of the iraq national oil company.

welcoming the distinguished iraqi guests at the airport were fang yi, minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister, of economic relations with foreign countries; hsu chin-chiang, vice-minister of the fuel and chemical industries; leading members of the departments concerned ho ying, chou jung-kuo, li yung-kai, li tsan, wang yueh-hsi, chiang ping, chou chueh and lu hsueh-chien; and several thousand revolutionary people in the chinese capital.

iraqi ambassador to china mundher a.h. araim was present.

diplomatic envoys from various arab countries to china and a representative of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking were also present.

peking airport today flew the national flags of china and iraq and was filled with a warm atmosphere of the unity and friendship between the chinese and iraqi people. the welcoming crowds held streamers inscribed "a warm welcome to the iraqi economic and technical delegation exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the chinese and iraqi people exclamation"

minister sadoun hammadi and the other distinguished guests from iraq alighted from the plane amid cheers. chinese minister fang yi and others stepped forward to cordially shake hands with them and express welcome to them.

when the distinguished iraqi guests walked round to meet the welcoming crowds, people beat drums and gongs, danced and repeatedly shouted: "salute to the iraqi people exclamation" "we firmly support the palestinian and other arab people in their just struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" minister sadoun hammadi kept waving to the crowds in acknowledgement.

when the iraqi delegation stopped over at kwangchow on its way to peking, it was welcomed and seen off at kwangchow airport by lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; hu nan-ching, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of the departments concerned. the iraqi guests were honoured at a banquet given by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

Chinese Minister Fang Yi Gives Banquet in Honor of Iraqi Economic and Technical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 17, 1971)

fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, gave a banquet this evening warmly welcoming dr. sadoun hammadi, minister of oil and mining of iraq, and all members of the iraqi economic and technical delegation he is leading.

iraqi ambassador to china mundher a. h. araim and diplomatic officials of the iraqi embassy in peking attended.

diplomatic envoys of other arab countries to china and a representative of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking were present.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. minister fang yi and minister sadoun hammadi spoke at the banquet. both expressed the hope that the friendship and friendly cooperation between the people of china and iraq would constantly develop and that the asian and african peoples' cause of unity against imperialism would continue to win new victories.

minister fang yi paid a warm tribute to the iraqi government and people for their achievements in safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy. he said: iraq is one of the famous oil-exporting countries in the world. in order to defend its state and national interests, the iraqi government, together with other oil-exporting countries, recently waged a resolute struggle against imperialist-controlled monopoly petroleum organizations and scored victories. the chinese government and people firmly support the iraqi people in their just struggle against imperialist aggression and plunder. we rejoice at the victories you have achieved in your struggle and wish you constant new victories.

he said: in the middle east and international affairs, the iraqi government pursues a policy of opposing imperialism and non-alignment, supports the palestinian people in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression, supports the three peoples of indochina in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and consistently stands for the restoration of china's legitimate seat in the united nations. this just stand of iraq has won the praise and support of the chinese people and people throughout the world. we hereby thank the iraqi government and people for their support to china.

minister fang yi pointed out: the present international situation is very favourable to the struggle of the people of all countries. a world-wide new high tide of the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs is surging ahead. the united struggle put up by medium-sized and small nations against the power politics practised by the super-powers is becoming a powerful revolutionary torrent pounding heavily at the reactionary rule of imperialism. u.s. imperialism and its running dogs are finding their going tougher and tougher. but they are not reconciled to their defeat and will fight in desperation. therefore, people of all countries must heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity, persist in struggle, support each other and wage an arduous struggle to win still greater victories in the fight against imperialism.

he said: the chinese government has consistently developed its friendly relations and cooperation with asian and african countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and is willing to join them in the common struggle against imperialist aggression, subversion, interference and control and against big-power hegemony.

he added: there has been a long-standing traditional friendship between the chinese and iraqi peoples in their common struggle against imperialism. the contacts and relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries have developed constantly in recent years. i believe that the current visit of the delegation led by minister hammadi

and our discussions on the development of the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries and other questions, will surely make a positive contribution to the further development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

minister sadoun hammadi said: our two countries are bound by ties of friendship. we regard the development of these relations, including economic and technical relations, as necessary to the promotion of our friendship and the strength of the front of the people of various countries against imperialism, colonialism and hegemony. the strengthening of the cooperation between the two friendly countries of china and iraq and the strengthening of the cooperation among all the liberated countries will help augment the might of the world front against colonialism and foreign imperialist monopoly.

he said: the iraqi government and people are watching with pride the rapid progress made by the chinese government and people in the industrial, agricultural, social, cultural and other spheres. the faith cherished by the friendly chinese people and their protracted struggle are undoubtedly the motive force that made china get rid of the forces of imperialism and reaction and this has guided china onto the road of rapid progress and development of her social life. this is indeed a tremendous experiment from which other countries, the developing countries in particular, can benefit.

he said: we appreciate the stand of the great chinese people and government in supporting the world liberation movement. we treasure their support to us in our effort to strengthen our own economy and develop our social life. we highly treasure the support of the chinese government and people for our just national cause, and first of all their support for the palestinian people's struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression and against the other colonialist forces.

the iraqi minister said: iraq works unswervingly to strengthen her economy and raise and consolidate the living standards in her society so as to frustrate the schemes of imperialism. we are confident of success because we have our own faith and we co-operate with the liberated and peace-loving peoples the world over.

he said: the iraqi government stands for the restoration of people's china's seat in the united nations because it believes in the legality and justness of the cause. iraq will continue to support this demand until this legitimate demand is realized. besides, iraq will continue to support the peoples of indochina in their struggle against u.s. aggression.

present at the banquet were acting foreign minister chi peng-fei and leading members of the departments concerned chen mu-hua, hsu chin-chiang, chung yu-yi, chang wen-min, ting hsi-lin, ho ying, chou jung-kuo, li yung-kai, li tsan, wang yueh-hsi, cheng fei, chiang ping, lin ai-li, chou chuen and lu hsueh-chien.

before the banquet, fang yi and chi peng-fei met dr. sadoun hammadi, all members of his delegation as well as ambassador mundher a. h. araim, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Komeido (Komei Party) Delegation to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 17, 1971)

a nine-member delegation of komeido (komei party) of japan to china arrived here by plane today at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

leader of the delegation is yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of komeido. its deputy leader is yoshiyuki asai, vice-chairman of the party. the members of the delegation are yoshiaki masaki, naoniko okubo, ichiro watanabe, yuichi ichikawa, susumu haji, mitsuo mitsutani and masahiko okiyama.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members and staff members of the organizations concerned wang kuo-chuan, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yi, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, lin po, ting min, wang hsiao-hsien, chiang pei-chu, huang shih-ming, wang chang-ting, wu jui-chun and chang ke-hsi.

japanese friends in peking yoshikiyo niyodo, haruhi takayanagi and haruo miyamoto were also present.

China-Japan Friendship Association Gives Banquet in Honor of Japanese Komeido (Komei Party) Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 18, 1971)

the china-japan friendship association gave a banquet this evening in honour of the delegation of komeido (komei party) of japan with yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of komeido, as its leader, and yoshiyuki asai, vice-chairman of the party, as its deputy leader.

wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the host organization, and chairman yoshikatsu takeiri spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, wang kuo-chuan expressed welcome to the komeido delegation visiting china. he expressed appreciation of and thanks to mr. takeiri's avowed opposition to "two chinas" and "one china, one taiwan", his advocacy that the government of the people's republic of china be recognized as the sole, legitimate government representing china, and his demand for the abolition of the japan-chiang kai-shek treaty.

he said: we are glad to see that the japanese people's struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, for the unconditional, immediate and complete recovery of okinawa and for the promotion of japan-china friendship and the restoration of the diplomatic relations between japan and china is vigorously developing. the chinese people firmly support the heroic struggle of the japanese people.

in his speech, chairman yoshikatsu takeiri expressed sincere thanks to the china-japan friendship association for inviting a komeido delegation to visit china for the first time.

he stated: we maintain that there is only one china. the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legitimate government representing china. taiwan is an inalienable territory of china. the "japan-taiwan treaty" is illegal from the outset and should be abolished. the government of the people's republic of china alone is entitled to represent china in the united nations. we will continue to oppose all schemes to obstruct china's representation, and make contributions to the normalization of the diplomatic relations between japan and china and to world peace.

yoshikatsu takeiri said: the agreement for the "return" of okinawa signed between japan and the u.s. is highly deceitful. we strongly oppose it.

attending the banquet were leading members of the china-japan friendship association and other chinese organizations hsu ming, wang hsiao-yi, wu hsiao-ta, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, lin po, ting min, wang hsiao-hsien and chiang pei-chu.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Vice Minister of Land and Sea Transport Chang Il Man and Delegation He Is Leading Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 18, 1971)

a four-member delegation led by korean vice-minister of land and sea transport chang il man arrived here by plane today. the delegation has come at the invitation of the chinese ministry of communications to sign an agreement on cooperation in rescue on the sea between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea.

meeting the delegation at the airport were kuo lu, chinese vice-minister of communications, and leading members of the departments concerned pai chun-ching, pao kuang-tsung and wang yu-tsai.

also present were kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim, and choi jong keun, commercial counsellor, of the korean embassy in peking.

China-Korea Militant Friendship in Full Bloom

(NCNA-English Peking, June 18, 1971)

following are excerpts from a report by the chinese journalists' delegation on its visit to the democratic people's republic of korea, entitled "the flower of china-korea militant friendship in full bloom".

the chinese journalists' delegation paid a friendly visit for more than a month to the fraternal neighbour -- the democratic people's republic of korea, bringing along with it the profound friendship of the chinese people and the chinese journalists. whenever we went, we saw the flower of militant friendship between china and korea in full bloom

and this friendship prevailed everywhere from the capital pyongyang to the remote countryside, in the long east and west coasts and the vast plains, and from the forefront at the 38th parallel to the rear.

"please convey to the chinese people the cordial regards of the korean people exclamation"

through their enthusiastic welcome and kind hospitality to the delegation, the broad masses of the korean working people, commanders and fighters of the people's army, cadres and art and cultural workers expressed their profound revolutionary friendship for the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the chinese people.

we visited the huichon lathe plant, an important industrial base in the northern half of the republic, where we were accorded extremely warm welcome by the worker comrades. waving bouquets and playing music, they time and again shouted "long live premier kim il sung exclamation" "long live chairman mao tsetung exclamation" "long live the friendship between korea and china exclamation" and other slogans. slogans of welcome were hung in the workshops. an old worker held our hands firmly and said: "please convey the korean workers' cordial regards for our brotherly chinese worker comrades when you go back exclamation"

the secretary of the party committee of jagang province travelled over 200 kilometres specially to welcome us. at the banquet given by the plant, he said: "we are very happy from the bottom of our heart to see in photographs and films that chairman mao is in excellent health. all the people of our province heartily wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation" the comrades of our delegation toasted to "the long, long life of comrade kim il sung exclamation" we talked with the korean comrades in an inexhaustible heart-to-heart chat until we had to say good-bye to them reluctantly late at night.

we visited the korea-china friendship taekam cooperative farm in north pyonggan province which was named at the same time as the red star china-korea friendship people's commune in peking. premier chou visited this farm in 1958. accompanied by the chairman of the managerial committee han chi so, we visited its paddy fields, a fish farm, an orchard and a school. catching sight of us, children in beautiful national costumes ran up enthusiastically and put their most treasured red scarfs around our necks. walking arm in arm with us they took us to a classroom where children sang songs in praise of the great leader of the korean people premier kim il sung and performed korean national dances. they also sang the song "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" in chinese.

when many "abuji" and "ummuni" -- korean old men and women who loved the chinese people's volunteers as dearly as their sons in the time of the war in korea -- saw us they felt as if they were seeing again the beloved chinese people's volunteers (c.p.v.) who had fought shoulder to shoulder with them in the war against u.s. imperialist aggression. with tears in their eyes, they griped our hands firmly, gazed on us and were too excited to speak. "abuji" pak chon gum who had on many occasions made blood transfusions for the wounded c.p.v. fighters came to sariwon to see us from a village 35 kilometres away. but when he arrived in sariwon we had already gone to the mi kak farm. he hurried to the farm. when he saw us he said with deep emotion: "almost 20 years had past since i saw the c.p.v. comrades. seeing you

is just like seeing them. after your return to china, please convey my best regards to them."

hearts of chinese and korean people are closely linked

the friendship between the chinese and korean peoples has a long history. korean comrades had fought shoulder to shoulder with the chinese people long ago in the rigorous years of china's first revolutionary civil war and the war of agrarian revolution. to support the chinese people's cause of liberation, the blood of many fine sons and daughters of korea was shed on chinese soil in the war of resistance against japanese aggression and the war for liberation. the chinese people will never forget the internationalist assistance rendered by the korean people.

in the years of war when u.s. imperialism committed aggression against korea, the people of china and korea fought shoulder to shoulder again. following chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people's volunteers loved the korean people like their own brothers and "cherish every hill and river, every blade of grass and tree in korea" just as they loved their own motherland. the chinese people's volunteers and their korean comrades-in-arms fought jointly for their common victory. together, they crossed snow-bound land, charged at the enemy and stormed enemy fortifications. their sweat and blood had mingled together. following the teachings of premier kim il sung, the korean people treated the chinese people's volunteers like their own army men who are the sons and brothers of their own people. travelling between the front and the rear day and night, defying dangers and hardships and braving bombs and bullets, snow storms and biting cold, they transported food and ammunition for the chinese people's volunteers, repaired damaged bridges and roads, washed their clothing and stitched their quilts and rescued and tended the wounded. some even laid down their precious lives in saving and taking care of the chinese people's volunteers.

in wonsan, we called on abuji kim tae won whose son had sacrificed his life in saving a wounded c.p.v. fighter. his younger brother and the wife of his first-born were killed by bombs dropped by u.s. air pirates. he buried the dead and continued to be a stretcher-bearer for the wounded c.p.v. fighters. his second son kim jong hwa died gloriously by covering a wounded c.p.v. figher with his own body during enemy bombing when he was carrying the wounded fighter on a stretcher. the old man said: "the news made me sad but i was proud of it because my son had laid down his life to protect a wounded c.p.v. figher. he had died, but the wounde fighter was saved. he died a glorious death". he said that although he is over seventy now, he will still do his best to strengthen korea-china friendship.

during the arduous days of the fatherland liberation war of korea, every family or individual who had fought side by side with the c.p.v. has a vivid record of sino-korean friendship. we visited uhmuni han jae bok, heroine awarded with national flag medal, third class, who looked after wounded c.p.v. fighters without stop for three years. one day in the time of the fatherland liberation war, she saw a comrade of a c.p.v. hospital going to the river bank with a big bundle in her arms. she went up in quick pace and found that it was a bundle of clothes stained with blood and pus. it broke her heart to see this and she helped to do the washing. she wept as she washed. as she was doing so, her hatred for the u.s. aggressors increased and

her determination to do well the work in support of the front became firmer. later on, she asked to have 30 wounded c.p.v. fighers taken to her home to be under her care. she brought apples for the wounded fighters by trekking dozens of kilometres despite enemy bombing, and fed the seriously-wounded slice by slice. tears streamed down the faces of the wounded fighters as they ate the apples. they said: "our mothers are not here, but you are dearer than our mothers. in return for your meticulous care we shall try to get well as soon as possible so as to wipe out more u.s. aggressors and take revenge for the korean people." she told us: "working at a nursery now, i always told the kiddies stories about the c.p.v. we must have the blood-cemented militant friendship between the peoples of korea and china carry on from generation to generation."

when we were in kaesong, we visited old granny ryu mai who used to send grain and vegetables to the volunteers guarding a hill. the c.p.v. fighters staying with her moved to bongwha hill in april 1952. one day, enemy planes rained bombs on the hill and granny, engrossed with the safety of the volunteers, could not sit in peace at home. so she took some rice, green onions and hot peppers in her home, wrapped them up in a piece of cloth and climbed up the hill to visit the volunteers. the c.p.v. comrades told her that the place was too dangerous and asked her not to come again. the more intense was the enemy bombing, the more she worried about the safety of the c.p.v. fighters. so she kept on visiting the volunteers on the hill at the most risky moments.

the friendship cemented with blood between the chinese and korean peoples has a most extensive mass basis and has stood the test of long history. this friendship has a rich content based on most vivid facts. tales of lofty internationalist friendly feelings the korean people have for the chinese people will be told among the chinese people from generation to generation.

strengthen unity against the common enemy

u.s. imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries are mortally afraid of the unity of the chinese and korean peoples and are trying in a thousand and one ways to undermine this unity. u.s. imperialism which has run into bumps and bruises on the korean battlefield is not resigned to its defeat. it is feverishly pursuing the policy of permanent occupation of south korea and carrying out frequent military provocations and war threats against the democratic people's republic of korea. the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have colluded militarily on an increasing scale, stepped up the revival of japan's militarism and directed the spearhead of aggression towards the asian people, first and foremost the korean and chinese people, in preparation for launching a new war of aggression in asia.

the chinese and korean people understand profoundly that in face of such a situation, to consolidate and strengthen the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the two peoples is of new and greater significance. in our visit to the advance position of the people's army at daiduksan at the "38th parallel", a divisional commander of the korean people's army told us: "during the fatherland liberation war, this position was defended by the c.p.v. in recent years, u.s. imperialism has been carrying out incessant provocations and sabotage against this hill and its surrounding areas. here, the roaring of guns and rifle shots can be heard almost everyday. we are especially happy to see the chinese comrades again in the same trench. we treasure most highly the militant

friendship sealed with blood between the two peoples and armies. we are determined to unite still more closely with the chinese people and army and strive for the defeat of our common enemy -- u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism exclamation"

one afternoon, we set out for a naval base on the east coast from a certain port on a speed boat of the navy of the korean people's army. the commander of the base took us to a warship which captured the u.s. spy ship "pueblo" on january 23, 1968. on this ship we met combat hero and political deputy commander of the ship pak in ho, chief torpedo officer kim hyon ke and other officers and fighters who captured 83 u.s. imperialist pirates. with the joy of victory and contempt and hatred for u.s. imperialism, pak in ho and the other comrades told us the heroic exploits of the capturing of the spy ship "pueblo". their narration fully expressed their strong will in opposing aggression by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. in them we saw the heroic spirit of daring to struggle and daring to seize victory of the korean people and the korean people's army. we are proud to have such heroes as our comrades-in-arms.

during our visit, we saw how the korean people and the korean people's army who are at the eastern forefront of opposition to u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, are maintaining a high degree of vigilance, intensifying the preparedness against war and conscientiously carrying out premier kim il sung's teaching: to train our army into a cadre army, modernize it, arm the entire people and turn the whole land into a fortress. they are prepared ideologically and materially at all times to deal crushing blows at the enemy who dares to attack them.

a responsible comrade of the korean journalist circles put it well: in the past, the korean and chinese working class and people fought shoulder to shoulder and won victory in the arduous struggles against japanese and u.s. imperialist aggression. and today, our two peoples are jointly unfolding vigorously a common struggle against aggression co-plotted by u.s. imperialism and revived japanese militarism.

this is exactly how matters stand. at present, the chinese and korean peoples are engaged in a common struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and are further strengthening their unity which is a reliable guarantee for defeating the common enemy and winning victory.

cordial reception by comrade kim il sung

during the visit, we realized keenly that the reason why the friendship between the peoples of china and korea is so unbreakable and so deep-rooted in the hearts of the people is because this is a great friendship forged personally by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and is a militant friendship cemented with blood grown up in the protracted common struggle against imperialism.

the moment we stepped on the soil of fraternal korea, we were accorded with the kindly care of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people and the close friend of the chinese people. the most unforgettable

day for us during the visit is june 3. on that morning, comrade kim il sung received all the members of our delegation. comrade kim il sung greeted us in the corridor of the office building of the central committee of the workers' party of korea. he cordially shook hands with us one by one, posed for a photo with us and had a cordial and friendly talk with us for a long time. we were extremely glad to see that comrade kim il sung is in excellent health.

in his conversation with the delegation, comrade kim il sung laid a special stress on the great significance of the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the peoples of china and korea which were cemented with blood in their protracted common struggles.

historical experience has proved that the united forces of the two peoples of china and korea are invincible.

just as chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, has pointed out: "the chinese and korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy." comrade premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, has pointed out: "in the struggle against the aggressors and their lackeys, the korean and chinese people deeply understand that the two peoples are closely and inseparably linked in their destiny."

under the personal concern of chairman mao tsetung and premier kim il sung, the friendly relations between china and korea have had further development in recent years through mutual visits by the leaders and delegations of the two countries. the co-operation between china and korea in the political, economic, military, cultural and other fields has been further strengthened. the chinese journalists' delegation in its visit to korea has learned much valuable experience in socialist revolution and socialist construction from the korean people and the visit has also strengthened the friendship and unity between the peoples and journalists of china and korea.

we are firmly convinced that the great korean people who have stood up are not to be bullied and that the great chinese people who have stood up are not to be encroached upon. should u.s. imperialism and its running dogs dare to impose another war on the chinese and korean peoples, it is certain that they will meet with a more disastrous defeat in face of the united chinese and korean peoples and that final victory surely belongs to the peoples of china and korea.

we are firmly convinced that the 3,000-li expanse of beautiful land of korea is bound to be reunified and the 40 million blood compatriots of korea are bound to have a reunion.

long live the blood-cemented militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples exclamation

may the flower of militant friendship between china and korea be always in full bloom exclamation

Korean Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Banquet for Chinese Journalists' Delegation Back from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, June 18, 1971)

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china, gave a banquet this evening in honour of the chinese journalists' delegation which has just returned here after a visit to korea. the delegation is headed by shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy director of the hsinhua news agency.

attending the banquet on invitation were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members of the departments concerned jen yun-chung, shen chien, han nien-lung, chang chi-chih, chen wen-chun, lu ying, chang tzu-liang, liao chu-chiang, shih nai-yun, shih wei, chen chu, tsao ke-chiang, han hsu and mao pao-chung.

speaking at the banquet, comrade kim jai suk said that the recent visit to korea of the chinese journalists' delegation has contributed to the strengthening and growth of the blood-cemented, tracitional friendship between the korean and chinese peoples and the friendly relations between the journalists of the two countries.

he said: the militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples, which has been forged, strengthened and developed in the course of protracted, revolutionary struggles, has a force that is invincible. this is because comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, personally built up this friendship and unity and have shown great attention to their constant ennancement and growth.

comrade kim jai suk said: today u.s. imperialism and revived japanese militarism are intensifying their aggressive activities against korea and china. this makes it necessary to further strengthen the traditional militant friendship and relations of cooperation between the people of the two countries. the korean people, including personnel of the publication and journalistic departments, will, in line with the teachings of their great leader comrade kim il sung, and, as always, closely unite and march forward in the common revolutionary struggles with the seven hundred million chinese people and personnel of the chinese publication and journalistic departments who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in his speech, comrade shih shao-hua expressed heartfelt thanks to comrade premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, for his cordial reception of and attention to the delegation. he expressed sincere thanks to the korean people of all circles and the officers and men of the korean people's army for the enthusiastic welcome accorded the delegation and to those korean comrades who took part in receiving the delegation for their diligent work.

comrade shih shao-hua warmly praised the korean people for their heroism and their tremendous achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. he spoke highly of the staunch revolutionary spirit of the korean people and their victories in the struggle against u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and the pak jung hi puppet clique.

he attributed all this to the wise leadership of comrade premier kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people, and the korean workers' party.

he said: the friendship between china and korea personally fostered by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader comrade premier kim il sung has a long history, and it has greatly developed in the past few years. today we are confronted with a new situation in which u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism are stepping up activities of aggression. this demands more than ever before that we further consolidate and develop the militant friendship and unity between our two peoples. may the militant friendship between the peoples and the journalists of china and korea be as evergreen as the pines on the changbai mountains and as everflowing as the water of the yalu river.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of the militant friendship and unity between the people of china and korea.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Ambassador Gives Dinner in Honor of Pakistan Border Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, June 18, 1971)

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung gave a dinner in islamabad yesterday evening in honour of the pakistan border trade delegation led by brigadier general mehboob khan, resident of gilgit, which had returned from a successful visit to china.

present at the dinner were v.a. jafarey, secretary, and m. masud zaman, joint secretary, of the ministry of commerce; habibur rahman, joint secretary of the ministry of defence; and tabarak hussain, director general of the ministry of foreign affairs.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the delegation arrived in china in late may for a friendly visit.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, June 17, 1971)

the peruvian trade delegation led by carlos alzamora traverso, under secretary for economic affairs and integration of the foreign ministry, left here by air this morning for kwangchow on its way home at the end of its friendly visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; ma wen-po, leading member of the foreign ministry; leading members of the departments concerned liu hsi-wen, wang chung-li, ling ching, chao chung-teh, wang jun-sheng, wang wen-lin, wu hsiao-ta and wang hsiao-yi; and leading members of chinese national import and export corporations.

Peruvian Trade Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, June 18, 1971)

the peruvian trade delegation led by carlos alzamora traverso, under secretary for economic affairs and integration of the foreign ministry, left here for home via hongkong by train this morning.

seeing the distinguished peruian guests off at the railway station were leading members of the departments concerned of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee pu ko, chen pin, chou yi-chun and juan ke-ming.

the distinguished peruvian guests arrived here from peking by plane yesterday morning. in the same evening, the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a send-off banquet in honour of the distinguished guests. vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee shan yin-chang and under secretary carlos alzamora proposed toasts at the banquet to the daily growing friendship between the chinese and peruvian peoples.

the guests visited the shihwan artistic ceramics workshops yesterday afternoon.

Our Visit to Peru

(NCNA-English Peking, June 17, 1971)

"our visit to peru" -- a feature article written by pan shou-tian and hsu tan-shu:

last april, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min paid a 12-day friendship visit to peru, the south american country with a long-standing history, at the invitation of the peruvian government and was accorded a cordial and friendly reception by the peruvian government and people. accompanying vice-minister chou hua-min on the trip, the writers were deeply moved by the profound friendship shown by the hospitable peruvian people for the chinese people. we are impressed indelibly by the strong resolve of the peruvian people to defend their national independence and state sovereignty and the sovereign right over a territorial sea of 200 nautical miles and by their efforts to develop the national economy and build up their country.

shortly after our arrival in peru, we were received by general juan velasco, president of the republic of peru. we also met with the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of power and mines, the vice-minister of fishing and other responsible peruvian officials who had friendly talks with us. banquets were held in our honour. the peruvian leaders expressed warm welcome to vice-minister chou hua-min on his visit. on his part, chou hua-min thanked the hosts heartily for their hospitable reception and expressed the firm support of the government and people of china for the just struggle of the government and people of peru in defence of national independence and state sovereignty and the sovereign right over a territorial sea of 200 nautical miles and for their great endeavour to develop the national economy. both sides expressed the desire to expand trade relations on the basis of the principle of equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit so as to strengthen the friendship between the two peoples.

both the chinese and peruvian peoples have the experience of suffering imperialist oppression and enslavement. their similar suffering has brought about the forming of profound militant friendship between the two peoples in their common struggle against imperialism. wherever we visited, the peruvians waved to us cordially. many friends expressed their warm welcome to the friendly envoys of the chinese people through phone calls or letters. some even came from afar to call on the chinese guests. they hailed enthusiastically the new development of relations between china and peru and praised highly china's achievements in socialist construction. quite a number of friends asked us to convey their best regards and respect to the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao. a peruvian friend who had once been to china said in his letter that he was glad to see the development of peruvian-chinese relations and wished them further growth so that the two nations would join force in the fight against our common enemy, u.s. imperialism. he would never forget, he wrote, the great successes achieved by the chinese people in socialist construction which he had witnessed during his stay in china. a trade union said in its letter to us that it would fight unswervingly to safeguard the sovereign right over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit. "the riches in our territorial sea must not serve exploitation committed by imperialist interests but should instead serve the development of our beloved fatherland," the letter declared.

peru is one of the most developed fishing countries in the world. its catch last year amounted to 10.7 million tons. on april 8, 1970, the peruvian government promulgated a decree on state management of trade in fish meal and fish oil which will further promote the development of the national economy. during our stay there, we learned a great deal about the fishing industry and understood more deeply why the peruvian people oppose so strongly the wanton u.s. imperialist plunder of the rich resources in their territorial sea. we visited a modern fish-meal feeds plant on the outskirts of lima where we were cordially received by the manager, administrators and workers. before leaving the plant, vice-minister chou hua-min requested the manager to convey the sincere regards of the chinese people for all the workers and administrators of the plant.

strolling along the beautiful beach in and near lima in the company of peruvian friends, we observed that while our two peoples are separated by the vast pacific, they are closely linked by a common struggle. a peruvian friend told us that peru has a 2,200-kilometre long coastline with extremely rich marine resources but they have long been plundered by imperialism. peru proclaimed a 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit as far back as 1947 but later the united states and the other superpower hold this sovereign right in utter contempt. he said, china's support to peru's struggle in defence of the sovereign right over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit has greatly encouraged the peruvian people.

on april 29, we visited cuzco, the ancient capital of "the inca empire". the incans were a well-known tribe of the indians. from the 12th century till the invasion of peru by the spanish colonialists in 1531, the industrious and intelligent incans had lived in the place which is now called peru and in places around it. they created a magnificent incan culture and their population once reached 10 million. several centuries have elapsed, but the industrious creations of the incan people are still shining with brilliance today. during our visit, a local art troupe performed for us national dances reflecting the struggle for living of the incan working people. indian friends posed for photos with us and presented us with gifts rich in national colour.

in peru, there are about 30,000 chinese residents, the largest number of chinese residents in any latin american countries. a deep fraternal friendship has been cemented between the chinese residents and peruvian people through ages of living and fighting together. the patriotic chinese residents were extremely elated in seeing the kinsmen coming from their fatherland. they asked us to convey their best regards to chairman mao. they were also very glad to see the development of relations between peru and china.

when we returned to peking, the capital of our fatherland, from the opposite side of the pacific, bringing with us the peruvian people's friendship for the chinese people, we have become more firmly convinced that the militant friendship between the chinese and peruvian peoples is sure to grow and become closer incessantly.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Exhibition on China's Achievements in Socialist Construction Opens in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, June 15, 1971)

an exhibition on the achievements of the people's republic of china in socialist construction was ceremoniously opened in the capital of romania today.

present at the opening ceremony were comrade emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party (r.c.p.) and vice-president of the state council; comrade gheorghe pana, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium and secretary of the r.c.p. central committee; comrade gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers; comrade virgil trofin, member of the executive committee and of permanent presidium of the r.c.p. central committee and chairman of the general trade union confederation of romania; comrade ilie verdet, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium of the r.c.p. central committee and first vice-chairman of the council of ministers; comrades emil draganescu and ianos fazekas, members of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers; comrade iosif banc, alternate member of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers; comrades mihai marinescu and ion patan, members of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers.

present also were all members of the chinese government delegation led by li shui-ching, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of the first ministry of machine-building, wang chan-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim, and all diplomatic officials, of the chinese embassy in bucharest, chinese experts working in romania and other chinese comrades.

diplomatic envoys of albania, viet nam, korea, cuba and other countries to romania and staff members of their embassies were also present.

the square in front of the exhibition hall on the shore of lake herastrau was thronged with people this morning. standing at the entrance were huge portraits of comrade mao tsetung and comrade nicolae ceausescu. the national flags of romania and china were fluttering in the breeze and chinese revolutionary music was broadcast unceasingly. written on the placards in big chinese characters and romanian letters were the slogans: "long live the great friendship between the chinese and romanian peoples exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" an atmosphere of profound friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, the two countries and the peoples of china and romania prevailed everywhere.

when emil bodnaras, gheorghe pana, gheorghe radulescu, virgil trofin, ilie verdet and other romanian party and government leaders arrived in the square in front of the exhibition hall at 10 a.m., li shui-ching, wang chan-yuan, head of the group charged with the exhibition tsai hsin-teh, and other chinese comrades stepped forward to shake hands cordially with them and gave them a rousing welcome.

then comrade chang feng, deputy-head of the group charged with the exhibition, announced the beginning of the opening ceremony.

comrade li shui-ching and comrade ion patan spoke at the ceremony.

on behalf of all members of the chinese government delegation and the group charged with the exhibition, comrade li shui-ching first of all extended warm welcome to comrade emil bodnaras and other romanian party and government leaders as well as all the guests for attending the opening ceremony, and expressed heartfelt thanks for the powerful support and assistance rendered by the romanian government and fraternal romanian people in making preparations for the exhibition.

comrade li shui-ching ardently praised the romanian people on the important successes in socialist construction they have achieved under the leadership of the romanian communist party and by adhering to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance and hard work. he praised the romanian people's revolutionary spirit in resolutely opposing control, intervention, aggression and subversion by imperialism and in heroically defending national independence and state sovereignty.

comrade li shui-ching spoke of the achievements on all fronts made by the chinese people under the leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader.

referring to the revolutionary friendship between the two parties, the two countries and the peoples of china and romania based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, comrade li shui-ching said that the recent visit to china by the party and government delegation led by comrade nicolae ceausescu is a significant event in the relations between china and romania which has made valuable contribution to the further development of the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples and is also a support and encouragement to the chinese people.

he said: "the exhibition held by us in bucharest, capital of romania, provides us with an opportunity to learn from the romanian people. we are convinced that we will certainly learn many useful things through the visit. romania will hold an exhibition in our capital peking in october this year. we are convinced that through the exchange of exhibitions, the friendship and mutual understanding of the fraternal peoples of the two countries will be further promoted and the relations of economic and trade cooperation between the two countries further developed."

speaking at the opening ceremony, comrade ion patan said: "i am glad to extend, on behalf of the government of the socialist republic of romania, warm welcome to the government delegation of the people's republic of china led by comrade li shui-ching, which has come here to attend the opening ceremony of the exhibition on the achievements of the people's republic of china in socialist construction."

he said: "this is held at a time when the relations between our two countries are developing most favourably."

he went on to say that in continuously developing the relations between our two parties and two countries and

cooperation in all fields in the interests of our two peoples and the universal cause of socialism and world peace, the visit to the people's republic of china by the party and government delegation led by comrade nicolae ceausescu is recorded as the most important stage in the history of these relations.

comrade ion patan said: "we believe that the holding in the socialist republic of romania of the exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction will contribute to the steady development of relations between our two countries and promote better understanding between our two peoples."

the speeches of comrades li shui-ching and ion patan won repeated warm applause.

then, comrade emil bodnaras cut the ribbon for the exhibition. this was followed by prolonged applause.

then emil bodnaras and other romanian party and government leaders as well as friends from various countries visited the exhibition.

after seeing the exhibits, emil bodnaras and other romanian party and government leaders had a cordial talk with the members of the chinese government delegation, staff members of the chinese embassy here and responsible comrades of the group charged with the exhibition. they wrote comments and signed the "distinguished visitors' book" at the exhibition.

this is a comprehensive exhibition on agricultural, light industrial, heavy industrial and other products of china. photos reflecting the friendship and militant solidarity between china and romania were displayed in the first section of the exhibition. most attractive is a big photo on the cordial meeting between comrade nicolae ceausescu and the romanian party and government delegation led by him and chairman mao and vice-chairman lin during the delegation's recent visit to china.

the whole exhibition covers an area of about 3,500 square metres with altogether 2,900 exhibits.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 29, 1971 No. 4926

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Combine Conscientious Study with Line Education

- PLA Party organizations at various levels committed to "three-support and two-military" work in Wuhan continuously increase the consciousness of "three-support and two-military" personnel in the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 15, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Wuhan) In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's important instruction, "Conscientiously read and study and master Marxism," and "Conduct education in ideology and the political line," the Party organizations at various levels of the PLA committed to "three-support and two-military" work in Wuhan municipality have energetically organized "three-support and two-military" personnel to combine the conscientious study of Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works with the intensive development of education in ideology and the political line. In the course of line education, these personnel study conscientiously. In the course of conscientious study, they closely combine the reality of two-line struggle with the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism. They keep improving fundamentally their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and strengthening their initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the practice of struggle, the Party organizations of various PLA units committed to "three-support and two-military" work in Wuhan have gradually come to understand the great significance of conscientious study in the course of line education. For a time, they showed an inadequate understanding on this point. In stressing line education, they sometimes neglected conscientious study. In stressing conscientious study, they relaxed efforts in line education. Such a way of "grasping things separately" hardly brought noticeable results. Later, with this problem in mind, they

seriously studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and summed up past experiences. They came to understand clearly that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought provided the theoretical basis for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and that only by combining the conscientious study of Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works with line education could we have a real understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, fundamentally enhance the consciousness of two-line struggle, and consciously fight for the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on the first line of the three major revolutionary struggles. On the basis of such understanding, the Party organizations at various levels of the "three-support and two-military" units took as a focal point of attention in line education the matter of educating cadres in the conscientious study of Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works. This turned the process of line education into one of living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. Very satisfactory results were achieved.

Since the beginning of this year, all members of the PLA propaganda team stationed at Wuhan Heavy Machine Works have combined the practice of struggle-criticism-transformation in the factory with the conscientious study of "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The Civil War in France," "The State and Revolution" and other works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's doctrine of the continuation of the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, doing so with due regard to problems in line struggle. They have acquired a deeper understanding of basic Marxist principles and increased the consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This gives a boost to the penetrating development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the whole factory.

From practice, the Party organizations of various units committed to "three-support and two-military" work in Wuhan municipality have come to understand that in studying conscientiously in the course of line education, they must be mindful of combining the study of the basic viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought with the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism and the transformation of the world outlook and applying what has been studied and seeking living study and application. Only by so doing can we reap instant results.

The support-the-Left "three-support and two-military" personnel stationed at the General Machine Works of Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, Wuchang Shipbuilding Yard, Wuhan University and other units have repeatedly studied relevant teachings from Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao and penetratingly criticized idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the landlord and bourgeois theory of human nature and the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in a vain attempt to overthrow the proletarian dictatorship. Through such a way of study and criticism, everyone is enabled to increase his ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and strengthen the consciousness in the firm execution of the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialist society and in directing vigorous efforts to class struggle and two-line struggle.

The military propaganda teams stationed at the First Cotton Textile Mill and the Red Guard Factory have conscientiously studied Lenin's statement, "Compared with economics, politics can't help but occupy the primary place. To deny this is to forget the rudiments of Marxism." They also conscientiously study such great teachings of Chairman Mao as "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work," "Promote revolution to stimulate production," etc. They put the various manifestations of the "theory of productivity" under eight headings and subject them to revolutionary mass criticism. This enables all of them to understand fundamentally that at whatever time and under whatever circumstances, revolution and politics must always occupy the primary place followed by production and economy and that the two cannot be placed on an equal footing nor can they be reversed in order. They thus see through the reactionary essence of the "theory of productivity" about "production being a spur to revolution" advocated by political swindlers like renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. Their initiative in giving prominence to proletarian politics is considerably strengthened.

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EXEMPLARY PLA UNIT

Fighters Armed with Mao Tse-tung's Thought Are the Most Creative

- Innovation of gasoline engine by the No. 2 Repair Company of a certain unit under PLA Unit 4800

by

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(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 14, 1971)

"Man will continuously sum up experience, make discoveries, inventions, creations and march forward."

The No. 2 Repair Company of a certain unit under Unit No. 4800 of the PLA which raises high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and is good at learning and bold in making innovations, is also an advanced unit which continuously sums up experience, makes discoveries and inventions and marches forward.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, this company has successfully made an important innovation on the gasoline engine on the basis of learning from the advanced experience of fraternal units. Popularized by the related industrial department at the Center and the General Logistics Department of the PLA, this innovation is extensively applied in many areas and many military units throughout the country. Some factories have formally included this innovated gasoline engine in their production plans and begun mass production according to centralized plans made by the state.

At present results brought about by this innovation are continuing to increase. In many areas this innovation is being applied not only to automobiles but also to other gasoline engines. Some workers and scientific and technical personnel are conducting research on this new principle with a view to applying it to the innovation of diesel and other internal combustion engines.

This technical innovation was highly esteemed and said to be of advanced technical standard and of great economic, scientific and technical importance. This innovation not only reduces fuel consumption and increases the power of an engine but also improves the engine's starting performance and extends the life of its parts. Moreover, this innovation uses simple methods which can be popularized easily.

Heroic Company of a Heroic Unit

The No. 2 Repair Company is a small repair unit with only few machine tools. The achievement which they have made once again demonstrates that fighters armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are the most creative and that so long as we advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we shall be able to create anything and make new achievements continuously.

The unit to which this company belongs is a heroic unit with a high degree of consciousness in line struggle. From the time it was born in Chingkangshan this unit has been outstanding in making contributions to the proletarian revolutionary cause under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and Vice Chairman Lin. During the years of the revolutionary civil wars, this heroic unit fought all over the country from north to south and earned numerous merits. After the liberation, this unit stood firmly on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and struggled heroically for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, it again closely followed Chairman Mao's strategic plan, honestly carried out and heroically defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, thereby earning new merits.

Influenced by the heroic tradition of this unit, the No. 2 Repair Company has been ahead of other units in struggles ever since its formation. In 1960 Soviet revisionist renegades betrayed us and tried to strangle us by using various means including the cutting off of terial supplies. The commanders and fighters of the Automobile Repair Shop, forerunner of this company, were indignant and resolved to struggle against modern revisionism to the end. Under the leadership of the shop's CCP committee, they heroically accomplished their automobile repair tasks and took upon themselves the task of assembling two "automobiles of pride" from old and unserviceable parts to guarantee the fulfillment of transportation tasks of the unit.

In 1964 under the leadership of the CCP committee, they fought against the evil wind of great military competition raised by counter-revolutionary revisionist element Lo Jui-ch'ing, refused to put techniques first, and refused to engage in advanced technical undertakings which were beyond their abilities. Instead, they assiduously studied Chairman Mao's works as well as the Resolution of Kut'ien Conference and the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Conference of the Military Commission, put politics in command of technique, and became an advanced unit in revolution and production.

Since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have been engaging in unyielding struggles against political swindlers like renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. Struggle tested the heroes and tempered the fighters. After numerous rounds of struggle the commanders and fighters of the company succeeded in further raising their consciousness of the line and boosting their fighting morale.

This company has inherited and enhanced the revolutionary spirit of tenacity of the heroic unit. For many years the commanders and fighters have maintained the tradition of the heroic unit during the years of war, volunteered to shoulder heavy responsibilities, challenged difficulties, and used Mao Tse-tung's thought to cultivate heroic and fearless fighters. The commanders and fighters always receive their assignments with fearless spirit, volunteer to undertake dangerous and difficult tasks, and continue to fight until victory is won.

This company has also inherited and enhanced the humble, prudent, industrious and ambitious work style of this heroic unit. For many years they have learned from the experience of fraternal units in giving prominence to proletarian politics as well as from their experience in overhauling automobiles in the field. They are always fast in applying new techniques of local repair departments in their own work. During studies they are bold in creating new things, capable of making new discoveries and advances and good at surpassing the advanced.

This company is always on the first line of the struggle between the two lines and of the struggle to "grasp revolution, promote production, promote work and promote war preparedness." In the meantime it is also foremost in technical innovation activities.

Nothing Stands Still at the Same Level

The No. 2 Repair Company began its innovation on the gasoline engine very early at a time when the people throughout the country were responding to Chairman Mao's call for production-increase and economy and launching a vigorous movement for the same purpose. At that time drivers wiped their vehicles clean under the blazing sun in summer and lay down on snow and ice in winter to carry out inspection and repairs for the sake of conserving fuel, and personnel in charge of fuel stores worked hard day and night. Chairman Mao's call and actions of the masses educated and moved members of the company deeply into ressolving to make innovations on the gasoline engine.

Since its birth more than one hundred years ago, the gasoline engine has been improved many times. Is it now perfected to a point where no more innovations are possible? There were two views at that time. Some of the people thought the gasoline engine was already comparatively perfect and no more innovations were necessary. But the broad masses of revolutionaries thought: Things continue to develop by themselves and will never stand still on the same level and our task of learning new things and studying new problems will likewise never come to an end. The gasoline engine is like other things, it also will not stand still on the same level.

This was a struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines in technical innovation, in which the No. 2 Repair Company stood firmly on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, followed Chairman Mao's teaching, "In the sphere of struggle for production and scientific experimentation, man always continues to develop himself and nature also continues to develop

itself--they will never stand still on the same level." The Second Repair Company reasoned and acted daringly and engaged in technical innovation in a big way.

On the basis of learning from the advanced experience of fraternal units, they first worked on the "fuel economizing needle" and "shortened pipe" and then installed an "intensifier" on the automobile engine. All these measures of innovation were strongly supported by the CCP committee. They brought about very good results in economizing gasoline after being popularized in military units.

All things develop from a low level to a high level and from imperfection to perfection. In the course of popularization and application of these innovations members of the company came across new problems constantly. For instance, some motor transport companies stopped applying these innovations soon after they were adopted because the engines heated up. Some drivers who normally used the "shortened pipe" took it off whenever they undertook emergency transport tasks. Once a driver said that when the "fuel economizing needle" was used the engine failed to develop enough power when the vehicle was fully loaded, so it could climb steep slopes only very slowly. These facts demonstrated that although their innovation did help to save gasoline, low fuel consumption also reduced power correspondingly. To overcome these contradictions, a method had to be devised to conserve fuel but increase power at the same time.

At that time there were two different views on this question among some industrial departments and transportation departments. Some people thought: "It is already a wonderful thing when a little innovation can help us save some gasoline. If we want to increase power on top of saving fuel, it would be like 'asking your horse to run faster but eat less fodder at the same time.' This is quite impossible." But the revolutionary masses and some scientific and technical personnel tempered by the great proletarian revolution thought: "As long as we use Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm ourselves, perseveringly put politics in command, remain good at studies, courageous at practice and bold at creating new things, we shall be able to devise a method which can achieve both advantages."

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Without destruction there can be no construction. Destruction means repudiation and revolution," the No. 2 Repair Company extensively developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, energetically repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace," "philosophy of servility to things foreign" and the idea of leaving things as they were, and further reaffirmed the confidence and determination to continue to advance in technical innovation.

In May last year Chairman Mao issued the solemn "May 20" statement which greatly encouraged the commanders and fighters in this company. They made up their minds to bear world revolution in their minds, stand firm at their posts, respond to Chairman Mao's great call with practical action, and contribute their efforts toward world revolution.

Thus activities connected with the innovated gasoline engine began to develop again. The commanders and fighters of the company analyzed conscientiously the situation of innovation in the past with Chairman Mao's philosophic thought and studied the experience of fraternal units. They discovered that the two roads of innovation in the past were the creation of external conditions for the conservation of gasoline and the mobilization of internal factors for the same purpose. Now was it not true that if we could combine the internal and external factors well we should be able to attain the goal of conserving fuel as well as increasing power?

The CCP branch attached importance to and supported this idea as soon as it was brought forth. When the commanders and fighters tried to find a way to put this idea into practice, they learned from Anhwei Province about an advanced experience acquired by a scientific research group consisting of workers, revolutionary technical personnel and revolutionary cadres. This experience proved that their idea was feasible and also pointed out to them the way this idea should be put into practice. Delighted by this news, the commanders and fighters decided to have a real grasp at this experience.

In the course of learning they discovered that manufacturing according to this experience was relatively complicated and that it would be even more difficult for small repair units with simple equipment to manufacture and popularize the innovated parts according to this method. So, were they to copy and manufacture as it was or were they to advance on the basis of this experience? The fighters decided that they should develop other people's experience and exploit the fruit of this innovation. They said: We cannot develop new things and exploit the fruit of innovations if we only learn from advanced experience without creating anything new.

Revolutionary Spirit of Not Fearing Difficulties

A mass movement of technical innovation was thus developed in the No. 2 Repair Company. Letters of resolution and pledges flew into the CCP branch from high spirited comrades throughout the company like snow-flakes. Comrades of the Repair Platoon indicated that they would undertake all the repair work of the company so that other comrades-in-arm could concentrate their energy on fighting a battle of innovation! Comrades of the Electric Squad and Machine Squad indicated: "We shall go to whichever place we are needed so as to contribute our efforts to the innovation." Comrades in the Kitchen Squad and the Production Squad and newly enlisted fighters said: "Although we know nothing about technology, we do have a red heart loyal to Chairman Mao; so we can play a secondary role in revolution by serving drinking water and passing tools to you."

The CCP committee of the unit warmly supported the revolutionary action and immediately sent a work group consisting of cadres with practical experience led by a CCP committee member to take part in and direct this mass movement of technical innovation.

In the past innovation, new devices were added to the gasoline engine, but this time they wanted to do something about the design of the engine itself. Formerly bourgeois experts said dogmatically: "The design of existing gasoline engines has reached the 'limit' which can no longer be passed." Now that commanders and fighters of the No. 2 Repair Company wanted to break through this restriction and open up a new and more scientific road, naturally they had to overcome many difficulties.

Comrades of the three-in-one Innovation Group ate in the workshop, slept in the workshop and devoted all of their time and energy to the work of modifying the design of the engine. After many of their proposals failed and were turned down, the CCP committee held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class, used invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought to rally everybody's will to struggle and used Chairman Mao's philosophical thought to lead everybody's reasoning and enlighten everybody's wisdom.

Liu Chin-te, member of the CCP committee of the Divisional Logistics Department and a member of the Work Group, was an experienced driver. During the Korean War he drove trucks day and night along the route of iron and steel transport in the battlefield, defying enemy fire, and delivered great quantities of ammunition and other materiel to the forward positions to help guarantee victory. Today he encouraged everybody with the heroic deeds of the Volunteers who hit the US aggressors, crawled under vehicles, turned lathes and sweated together with the commanders and fighters, and summed up experience.

Ku Ch'uan-tao, deputy secretary of the CCP branch and work director, insisted on going to places of hardship and places where comrades conducted tests. After a run of nights without sleep he had a relapse of gastric disorder. When his stomach hurt he pressed it against the work bench. When the stomach-ache became worse he swallowed pain killing pills, poured cold water cover his own head but still insisted on remaining in the workshop.

Encouraged by Mao Tse-tung's thought and motivated by the cadres, the three-in-one Innovation Team struggled vigorously and the commanders and fighters of the company also worked hard around the clock. Comrades of the Drivers Squad drove during day time and took part in the study of new innovation proposals in the evening. Some of them tried their ideas on models which they made themselves, some of them drew designs on the ground and some of them held "Chuko Liang meetings."

During one discussion Yüan Chung-fu, an old driver with a cultural level equal only to primary school, used Chairman Mao's philosophical viewpoint that common character was embodied in individual character to analyze some of the phenomena happening in one of the parts of the engine and boldly brought forth a new innovation proposal. The CCP branch immediately attached importance to this proposal which was adopted after some study and revision. Thus they achieved the first breakthrough in the innovation.

But during a test on this proposal they encountered a new difficulty. Comrades of the Electric Squad failed to achieve expected results in the test; instead, they encountered a situation which would cause great

danger if due precaution was not taken. Squad leader Kuo Ching-fu was a young Communist Party member who joined the PLA after his graduation from senior middle school in 1966 with the ambition of integrating himself with the workers, peasants and soldiers. In the melting pot of revolution, he studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, bore the overall situation in his mind and stood firm at his post. He served as a gunner, driver, and fuel storekeeper. He loved every job he worked in. Later he became an automobile mechanic. He then learned from the old workers humbly, combined theory with practice and earnestly grasped the laws governing the gasoline engine. Later he could spot the trouble with an engine by merely listening to its revolutions and determine whether the engine was economical on fuel by merely touching the exhaust pipe. He was called a "little doctor" of the engine.

During this battle he led everybody to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teachings, "I am in favor of a slogan called 'fear neither hardship nor death'" and "Contradictions emerge incessantly and are solved incessantly. This is the dialectical law governing the development of things," and searched for methods to solve contradictions by exposing contradictions after every failure. He said: "Difficulty is but a paper tiger. It cannot scare us who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought." Inspired by him, comrades in the squad became stronger and stronger as they fought. After several dozen failures they finally succeeded in the test and achieved another breakthrough in the innovation.

But there was still another obstacle on the road between tests conducted on the prototype and actual application; namely, the process of welding. This relatively advanced innovation required advanced arc welding equipment, materials capable of withstanding high temperatures, and rich experience in welding. This was not much of an obstacle for an automobile manufacturing plant or large automobile assembly and repair plant; but for this automobile repair company it was a very difficult problem.

However, comrades of the Welding Squad refused to be scared. They did not have a complete set of arc welding equipment, so they used native equipment to take the place of foreign equipment. They did not have materials capable of withstanding high temperatures, so they made use of old and unserviceable materials. They did not have experience in welding, so they tried to learn it from practice. Liu T'ung-ch'i, a Communist Party member and an old welder, fought in the workshop all day long. He could not eat well and could not sleep well. This old worker began serving as an apprentice for the capitalists when he was still in his teens and suffered much from their exploitation. He joined the PLA in 1945 and was wounded in battle. Later he became a worker in the provinces. In 1960 he rejoined the military service where he worked smoothly with his comrades-in-arms to carry out vehicle repair missions, regularly took the lead to engage in innovation which repeatedly produced outstanding results, and retained the title of five-good worker for ten consecutive years.

This time, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Practice, understanding, practice again and understanding again," he conducted experiments

repeatedly without fearing failure and finally found a method of welding after welding, failure, summing up, welding again, failure again and summing up again. In this way he achieved a breakthrough in welding and did some service to the people.

After the innovation succeeded, the No. 2 Repair Company immediately popularized and applied it in military units. Results of applications proved that the innovated gasoline engine was capable of conserving large amounts of fuel as well as increasing power. This significant achievement was a success of Mao Tse-tung's thought and materialist dialectics. It solved a contradiction which was thought for many many years to be impossible to solve.

Socialist Cooperation

The news of this successful innovation of the No. 2 Repair Company quickly reached superior leadership organizations. The General Logistics Department of the PLA and related industrial departments of the Center attached great importance to this success and invited the company to conduct appraisal tests and introduce its experience. This greatly encouraged the broad masses of commanders and fighters.

The reporting group led by company commander Ku Ch'uan-tao was warmly welcomed by various quarters upon its arrival at the capital. People praised them for making contributions to socialist construction. Worker comrades shook their hands and said: You glorified great leader Chairman Mao, we want to learn from the great Chinese People's Liberation Army! Many scientific and technical personnel said: You read Chairman Mao's books, listen to Chairman Mao, act in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, shatter superstition, and dare to reason and act. You have set an example for us.

It is only after repeated tests, appraisals, applications and modifications that an item of innovation can continue to develop itself and achieve perfection gradually.

This innovation was first tested on various highways. Trucks fully laden with personnel and pulling heavy cannon were driven along the 40 kilometers of ordinary road in a mountainous area. Here there was one stretch of steep mountain road with a cliff on one side, which was locally known as the "18 bends." In the past, drivers had to change to low gear and depress the accelerator all the way down. They had to be extremely cautious not to let the engine stall, or an accident would occur. But this time the drivers used higher gears and depressed the accelerator less; but the trucks had more power and negotiated sharp bends and steep slopes with ease. In the meantime the speed was also faster and they smoothly negotiated the hostile "18 bends."

Next, a shop test was conducted in an internal combustion engine plant. At the beginning the engine was run at low speed and the result was satisfactory. Then came the high-speed test. As the speed of revolution

increased the temperature also continued to increase. Finally the engine burned out and the test ended in failure. This test showed that this innovation worked well when the speed of the vehicle was under 100 kilometers per hour but failed to do so when the speed was over 100 kilometers per hour.

Now it was obvious that this innovation still had to be further perfected before it could be applied to all types of gasoline engines.

At this time workers and scientific and technical personnel taking part in the test as well as leading cadres of departments concerned came along. Encouraged by Chairman Mao's great call "Unite and fight for still greater victories," they contributed their efforts to perfect this innovation. After repeated analyses and tests they finally discovered the cause: The guilty one was the material used in the innovated parts which failed to withstand high temperatures and were not made with enough precision.

Thus a battle to achieve high quality in the manufacture of the innovated parts began. Company commander Ku Ch'uan-tao immediately returned to his unit. Under the leadership of the CCP committee, the entire company worked all night and turned out parts which were capable of withstanding high temperatures.

In Tientsin, a three-in-one shock group organized by workers of two factories tried their hands at the manufacture of the new parts. They developed the spirit of arduous and skillful work and conducted bold innovations in the employment of materials used and in the method of processing. As a result, they shortened a process to 10 hours which usually took more than 90 hours and in the meantime improved its quality. By working around the clock these two factories turned out a batch of high quality parts in time.

In Peking, workers of testing units and scientific and technical personnel of industrial departments at the Center also carried out preparatory work for the next test.

Then the shop test was resumed. The engine was accelerated and meters showed various data on the dials. Results of the test showed that the innovation succeeded. Its application on various types of gasoline engines reduced fuel consumption, increased power and improved the starting performance. People were overjoyed by the success of this innovation. They said unanimously: This is a victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought, a victory of the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, and a product of socialist cooperation. Those who adopted an attitude of suspicion toward this innovation also received a profound education. They said: Practice again proved that fighters armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and with practical experience are the most talented!

Advance Victoriously Along Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

At present results of this innovation are being popularized extensively throughout the country and the Army. The General Logistics Department

of the PLA and leadership organizations of PLA units stationed in Peking held an on-the-spot meeting at the No. 2 Repair Company. The First Machine Building Ministry held two exhibitions and organized related industrial, transportation and scientific research units to visit them. Recently five related departments of the Central Government issued a joint notice to popularize this experience.

Now this innovation has been universally popularized in some units where results of reduction of fuel consumption by more than 30 percent have been achieved. In the Tibetan Plateau this innovation increased the power of transportation by conserving fuel and increasing power output. Reports from frigid areas such as Inner Mongolia, etc., indicated that engine starting was difficult in the past when the temperature dropped to 20 or 30 degrees below zero, but now starting can be effected quickly under such conditions.

To extol the achievements by this company and commend the outstanding commanders and fighters who took part in this technical innovation, the CCP committee of PLA units stationed in Peking bestowed upon this company a first class collective award and 13 of the cadres, fighters and workers received an ordinary award. An order was also issued calling upon units stationed in Peking to learn from them.

In the face of achievements and fame, comrades of the No. 2 Repair Company followed Chairman Mao's teaching "We should remain humble and prudent and refrain from being arrogant and reckless," went one step further to study and apply Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought assiduously in a living manner and to raise their consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. They decided to advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and score still greater achievements in the further implementation of Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline of "preparing against war, preparing against natural disasters and doing everything for the people."

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Leadership Organization of PLA Units Stationed in Peking Commend the No. 2 Repair Company of a Certain Unit Under PLA Unit No. 4800 for Its Successful Achievement in an Important Innovation on the Gasoline Engine

- The order calls upon all commanders and fighters to learn from the No. 2 Repair Company conscientiously, go one step further to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought well, and intensify development of revolutionization and combat-readiness in military units

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 14, 1971)

(NCNA June 13) The leadership organization of PLA units stationed in Peking recently issued an order to bestow upon the No. 2 Repair Company of a certain unit under Unit No. 4800 a first class collective award to commend it for its successful achievement in an important innovation on the gasoline engine under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and on the basis of learning from the advanced experience of fraternal units.

This innovation can be applied to all gasoline engines to reduce fuel consumption by a large margin, increase power, improve the starting performance, and extend the life of its parts. In the meantime the innovated parts have the advantage of being simple to manufacture and easy to popularize. Successful tests were performed in frigid areas such as the Tibetan Plateau and Inner Mongolia, etc. Appraisals by related departments revealed that this innovation was of advanced standard and had an important economic, scientific as well as technical significance.

During the one hundred years or so since its birth, the gasoline engine has been modified many times and bourgeois experts said dogmatically that the design of existing gasoline engines had reached the "limit" which could no longer be passed. But under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline of "preparing against war, preparing against natural disasters and doing everything for the people" and in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Man will continuously sum up experience, make discoveries, inventions, creations and advance forward," the No. 2 Repair Company resolved to shatter old rules and open up a new road in the innovation of the gasoline engine. Under the leadership of the CCP committee, they combined the revolutionary spirit of daring to reason and daring to act with a scientific attitude, combined learning with creativeness, humbly learned from local advanced experience, pooled their wisdom together, learned as they worked, overcame various difficulties, conducted over a hundred tests, practiced cooperation between workers and scientific and technical personnel, and finally realized this important innovation on the gasoline engine and made contributions to socialist construction and strengthened the preparation against war.

At present this innovation is being popularized by related industrial departments of the Center and the General Logistics Department of the PLA and applied extensively in many and military units throughout the

country. Some of the factories formally included this innovation in their production plans according to the centralized planning of the state and began mass production of parts for this innovation.

An order from the leadership organization of units stationed in Peking demanded that all commanders and fighters learn from the No. 2 Repair Company earnestly, raise the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought higher, go further to study well Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner, develop education on ideology and the political line penetratingly, step up the over-all development of revolutionization and combat-readiness in military units, and make new contributions to the continuing implementation of the fighting tasks brought forth by the 9th Party Congress and the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the CCP.

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INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

Take Chairman Mao's Great Practice As a Brilliant Example in Making Serious Investigations and Studies

- Leading members of the CCP committee and revolutionary committee of Shanghang hsien penetrate into the midst of the masses to make investigations and studies, continuously overcome subjectivity, one-sidedness and blindness of thinking, seize the initiative in leading the three major revolutionary struggles

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 15, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow) Guided by the great leader Chairman Mao's revolutionary practice of investigation in Ts'aihsi hsiang as an example, the leading members of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Shanghang hsien, Fukien Province, have gone deep into the midst of basic levels and among the masses to learn humbly from the masses, made a good job of investigation and study and have continuously overcome subjectivity, one-sidedness and blindness in thinking. This has given an effective boost to the ideological revolutionization of the leading squads and helped to make an ever increasingly favorable situation in revolution and production throughout the hsien.

During the Second Revolutionary Civil War, Chairman Mao went to Ts'aihsi hsiang, Shanghang hsien, several times. He went into the midst of the masses to visit the poor to ask about their sufferings and wrote the well-known "An Investigation in Ts'aihsi." The leading members of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Shanghang hsien have taken Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice as a motive force to inspire and stimulate the effort to penetrate into the midst of the masses and the world of reality to make a good job of investigation and study. With profound proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao, they have visited several times the site where Chairman Mao called an investigation meeting in Ts'aihsi hsiang before and also conscientiously studied such brilliant works by Chairman Mao as "An Investigation in Ts'aihsi," "Be Concerned with the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to the Methods of Working," "Preface and Postscript to Rural Surveys," "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" and "On Practice."

Following the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, they selected for study relevant works by Marx and Lenin and penetratingly criticized idealist transcendentalism advocated by political swindlers like renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. In the course of study, everyone associated his own personal experience with a summing-up of positive and negative experiences and lessons that he had gained and learned in work before.

Through study and summing things up, all have come to understand deeply that the method of investigation and study hitherto advocated by Chairman Mao is a scientific method for our understanding and remolding the world. To acquire initiative in guiding the three major revolutionary campaigns and strengthen the initiative in the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must take Chairman Mao's great practice as an example and go deep into the world of reality to make close investigations and studies. To take things for granted without making investigations and studies will inevitably give rise to idealism in class evaluation and in work guidance and cause serious harm to the revolutionary cause.

On the basis of an increased ideological awareness, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the hsien decided to promote in a big way the style of making investigations and studies. Except for one staying behind in office on duty on a rotational basis, all six members of the standing committee of the Party committee constantly go deep into the midst of basic levels to make investigations and studies.

In the past, some faraway communes and brigades were long mired in a state of backwardness where revolution and production were concerned. They were known throughout the hsien as units "always in difficulties." Where lay the difficulties encountered by these units "always in difficulties"? Leading members of the old Party hsien committee very seldom went over to these areas to see the real conditions there. Instead they one-sidedly held that the backwardness of these areas lay mainly in a woeful lack of natural conditions.

In the spring of this year, the chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee came over for an on-the-spot investigation in Puyün commune which was perched on steep slopes at an average of 1,000 meters above sea level in the remotest part of the hsien that had no easy access to traffic. He climbed over mountains and forded streams and went deep to check up on five brigades and 20 production teams. In succession he called over dozens of meetings. He widely listened to the opinions of the cadres and masses and came by a lot of first-hand data. The backwardness here, he found, was nothing but the result of a vague idea of the class front and the disruptive activities of the class enemy who used the "drag-out-and-break-in" tactics to deceive and corrupt the cadres. It had nothing whatever to do with so-called lack of natural conditions.

On the basis of understanding and experience acquired in this respect, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the hsien therefore worked out plans to help backward teams to change their features. They organized over 1,000 cadres to get deep into the midst of backward communes and brigades to join the masses in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism. A "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign got off to a roaring start. A vigorous blow was dealt to a handful of class enemies. As a result, many backward units had their features changed very rapidly.

The great leader Chairman Mao said, "The masses are the real heroes, and we ourselves are often the most childish and ridiculous. Without understanding this, we cannot gain the rudiments of knowledge." From practice,

they have come to understand deeply that only by doing things according to such teaching from Chairman Mao and learning humbly from the masses can they make a good job of investigation and study.

In the spring of this year, when the seedling-transplanting season was approaching, several thousand mow of still unripe tobacco plants were growing in the paddy fields. How were they to cope with this problem? Members of the hsien leadership had a debate. Some held that grain being the most valuable of all treasures, economic crops should give way and that the tobacco plants should be cut down to assure the timely transplanting of rice seedlings. Some others opined that economic crops were no less important, and should not be removed to make room for rice. They suggested that rice transplanting should wait until after the tobacco plants were ripe. No results came from these arguments.

Later, a vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee came over to the several communes planting tobacco crops to learn from the basic-level cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants. To him, the poor old peasants introduced the concrete method of hastening the ripening process of the tobacco crop. This experience he popularized among all the communes and brigades of the hsien where tobacco plants were grown. This made possible the harvesting of several thousand mow of tobacco crops ahead of schedule. Spring-season rice transplanting was done before the seasonal deadline.

In the course of investigation and study, members of the hsien leadership pay great attention to applying the method of Chairman Mao who used to call investigation meetings in Ts'aihsi hsien in former years. Everywhere they go, they call an investigation meeting with the participation of the masses or basic-level cadres who have a great wealth of practical experience behind them. From the masses, they widely draw wisdom and strength to enrich their own knowledge and raise their leadership level.

For this hsien in a mountainous area, the warm breath of spring comes late and the cold breath of autumn early. Formerly, on hilly land marked by a high rise, dense forests and cold water, rice was planted only once a year. To turn single-crop rice into double-crop rice and raise per-mow grain output posed a crucial problem to the hsien in the development of grain production. The key to a switchover to double-crop rice lay in pushing ahead the early rice planting season. At the beginning of spring this year, a vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee went deep into the midst of Hsinchuang brigade of Chiaoyang commune which had had some success with growing double-crop rice. He called a number of investigation meetings with the participation of old peasants and basic-level cadres.

The old peasants said, "In introducing double-crop rice before, some areas often experienced the 'unseasonal cold of spring' which killed seedlings. So the practice was not popularized. In fact, early rice seedlings died easily chiefly because they were transplanted as they were. Now by introducing the way of transplanting young seedlings with clodded roots, we can beat the 'unseasonal cold of spring.' Even when it strikes the seedlings

will not do so poorly as to die away. If we adopt an early-ripening variety and advance the early rice-sowing season, it will be entirely possible for us to introduce double-crop rice on mountainous fields."

After listening to the opinion of the masses, the hsien revolutionary committee introduced early rice sowing this year one season or more earlier than last year, and widely popularized the method of transplanting young seedlings with clodded roots. As a result, no seedling died of cold. Throughout the hsien, the area under double-crop rice was expanded by over 60,000 mow, an increase of 24 percent compared with last year.

In making investigations and studies deep amid the masses, the members of the leadership of Shanghang hsien have paid attention to the following:

(1) We must drop the airs of an official; persevere in doing collective productive labor with the masses, studying Chairman Mao's works with them, living with them, and consulting with them; stay alert at all times to keep the beginnings of the airs of an official from showing; and behave ourselves like ordinary laborers in every respect.

(2) We must promote the style of fighting amidst hardship and overcome the idea of shrinking from hardship and fatigue. Shanghang is an area difficult of access where residents are greeted by the sight of mountains on opening the door and put to the necessity of negotiating a slope upon setting foot outdoors. Yet members of the hsien leadership have remained undaunted by all the tough going. All the time they stay brimming over with revolutionary will. True to the spirit of keeping busy physically and mentally, they never let anything go without making a personal investigation and making a repeated analysis and study.

(3) We must show concern for the masses in every way and be their confidants. When the masses have difficulties members of the hsien leadership help them by every means. As a result, when the masses have something to say, they are also willing to let the leadership know. This enables the leading members to get acquainted with conditions in time and unearth and solve problems in time. A boost is given to the triumphant development of revolution and production throughout the hsien along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

* * *

Leading Members of Northeast China Hsien Make Investigations to Promote Revolution and Production

(NCNA-English Changchun, June 20, 1971)

the leading members of the hunchun county committee of the chinese communist party and the county revolutionary committee in the northeast china province of kirin conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and adhere to the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge. they put up great efforts in making investigations and constantly raise their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, thus promoting the revolution and production.

only one member of the standing committee of the county party committee stays in the office and handles the routine work. all the others go to basic units to make investigations. in leading the mass movement to learn from tachai, a deputy secretary of the county party committee led a group in making a survey of the whole county in order to bring wind, sand and water under control and end their ravages. they covered more than 900 kilometres in 43 days. they walked to 98 production brigades in all the county's people's communes and investigated 29 rivers, 240 ditches and streams and 19 wind tunnels. they not only established the sequence of the three problems but also acquainted themselves with the history of the struggle between the two lines centred on controlling the three disasters. basing themselves on the results of their study and investigation, they worked out a plan to alter the mountains and rivers in the locality. this started an upsurge of work for permanent control. as much earth and stone work was done in one year as in the five years before the great proletarian cultural revolution. the county's grain output last year was double that in 1969.

the leading members of the county conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in the course of their practice and adhere to the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge in analyzing and handling questions during investigations. a deputy secretary of the county party committee once went to the hatamen people's commune to make investigations and found that a production team was lagging behind in production and poor in management. he made a deeper investigation there. with the problems he found, he studied the marxist theory of classes and class struggle and used the method of class analysis to guide him. he found that the problems were connected with a bad element in the team who often urged the cadres to set aside some labour power and animals for side-line production during the busy season under the pretext of increasing the commune members' income. this undermined collective production. having found the root of the matter, he helped the cadres of the commune and production team mobilize the masses so as to expose and attack the class enemy's actions to undermine the socialist collective economy. political consciousness of the cadres and peasants of the team was raised and the revolution and production advanced.

in carrying out their investigation and study, the leading members of the county followed chairman mao's teaching "the masses are the real heroes" and modestly learned from the masses. they paid attention to the new things emerging in the struggle and summed up and popularized advanced experience. a deputy-secretary of the county party committee led an investigation group in studying the effect of the wind, sand and water. more than 400 cadres at lower levels and other people took

part in the investigation and together solved many problems. this gave rise to the working style among the leading bodies throughout the county to pay great attention to investigation. knowing that one production brigade did a good job in carrying out education in ideology and political line, the secretary of the county party committee modestly learned from the cadres and people of the brigade last march. he learned that when class enemies made use of clan relations to confuse class alignment, the brigade leadership organized the people to criticize the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the theory of the dying out of class struggle. this helped raise the consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines of the cadres and people. the criticism of the reactionary theory of the productive forces peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers helped the cadres raise their consciousness in grasping revolution and promoting production. great changes have taken place in the brigade. the secretary summed up and popularized the experience of this brigade, which helped push ahead the education in political line throughout the county.

OBITUARY NOTICE

Comrade Hsieh Chueh-tsai Passes Away

(NCNA-English Peking, June 19, 1971)

comrade hsieh chueh-tsai, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, died in peking on june 15, at the age of 88, after failing to respond to medical treatment for his illness.

comrade hsieh chueh-tsai joined the communist party of china in 1925 and began to take part in the party's propaganda and educational work. he participated in the 1934 long march of the chinese workers' and peasants' red army led by the great leader chairman mao.

comrade hsieh chueh-tsai had served as secretary-general, minister of internal affairs and minister of justice of the central government of the chinese soviet republic, vice-president of the party school of the central committee of the chinese communist party, secretary-general of the shensi-kansu-ningsia border regional government and vice-chairman of the assembly of representatives of the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region, and minister of justice of the north china people's government. since the founding of new china, he had served as minister of internal affairs, president of the supreme people's court, and vice-chairman of the fourth national committee of the c.p.p.c.c. he was elected alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee at the party's eighth national congress.

comrade hsieh chueh-tsai was a loyal veteran revolutionary fighter of the chinese people and an outstanding member of the chinese communist party. he was loyal to the party and chairman mao and contributed to the great revolutionary cause of the chinese people. his was a glorious, revolutionary life.

tung pi-wu, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, paid last respects to the deceased at the hospital this morning.

a ceremony to pay last respects to comrade hsieh chuen-tsai was held at the papaoshan revolutionary martyrs' cemetery this afternoon.

comrade yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c., officiated. a memorial speech was delivered by comrade kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and standing committee member of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee.

attending the ceremony were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; and members of the c.p.c. central committee chang ting-cheng and tseng shan.

also attending the ceremony were:

vice-chairmen of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee teng tzu-hui and fu tso-yi;

vice-president of the supreme people's court wu teh-feng;

standing committee members of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee teng chu-min, shih liang, liu fei, chu yun-shan, chang hsi-jo, chen tzu-sheng, chi fang and chou pei-yuan; and

leading members of the departments under the c.p.c. central committee, departments concerned under the state council and departments under the c.p.p.c.c. national committee.

friends and relatives of comrade hsieh chuen-tsai also attended the ceremony.

POLITICS AND PRODUCTION

Southwest China Plant Criticizes Reactionary Theory of Productive Forces

(NCNA-English Chengtu, June 20, 1971)

the party branch and revolutionary committee of the hsinhua machinery plant in chengtu, southwest china, follow the great leader chairman mao's teaching on politics being the commander and the soul of everything. they lead the workers in carefully studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticizing the reactionary theory of productive forces and the dying out of class struggle. thus, prominence is given to proletarian politics, revolution commands production and the revolution and production in the plant are going very well.

engaged mainly in making electric motors, electric welders and battery chargers, this plant has two hundred and fifty workers. the party branch was set up at the beginning of the year, and some cadres then thought that more attention should be given to production since the work of struggle-criticism-transformation was finished in the main, following purification of the class ranks and party consolidation and party building. the party branch saw this

as an expression of the continuing influence of the reactionary theories of the dying out of class struggle and of productive forces spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. the party branch led the masses in repeatedly studying lenin's statement that "politics must take precedence over economics. to argue otherwise is to forget the abc of marxism". they also repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching on grasping revolution, promoting production and on political work being the life-blood of all economic work. they took marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as their weapon and roundly criticized the reactionary theories. this helped them recognize more clearly the necessity for revolution always to be in command of production.

they recalled the history of the struggle between the two lines in the plant over the past decade and more. the plant had circulating funds of only 300 yuan and four simple lathes when it was set up. under the brilliant illumination of the party's general line for building socialism, the workers bore in mind the whole revolution while doing a good job at their own posts, did away with fetishes and superstitions and emancipated the mind, produced various kinds of electrical equipment for automobiles and therefore made contributions to the socialist revolution and construction.

however, the plant later was led astray as a result of the influence of the reactionary theory of productive forces and of the dying out of class struggle. the revisionist line of "profit in command" and material incentives was pushed and production remained backward for a number of years. in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers have taken part in the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and revolutionary mass criticism and re-studied the history of the struggle between the two lines. this sparked their enthusiasm and initiative. total output value in 1970 was fivefold that of 1966. last year, it turned out 16 new products including small hydraulic turbine generators, automatic plastic injection machines and silicon rectifier chargers, and hundreds of parts for complete sets of equipment. output value in the first quarter of 1971 was 80 per cent higher than the same 1970 period. all these facts helped the workers recognize that politics is a concentrated expression of economics. only by conscientiously studying works by marx, lenin and chairman mao, persevering in putting proletarian politics in command and firmly grasping class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, can the workers develop economy along the socialist orientation. otherwise a socialist enterprise would degenerate into a capitalist enterprise.

the party branch made great efforts to lead the workers in carrying out the great principle "grasp revolution, promote production". revolution and production in the plant have developed well. this year, the automatic plastic injection machine began to be put into serial production according to state plan. on the pretext that this required complicated technique and high precision, some of the cadres applied to the state for more equipment. in order to correct this erroneous idea, the party branch held a discussion among the cadres and workers on "what should we rely on in producing the injection machine?" it led them in continuing to criticize the reactionary theory of productive forces in order to handle the relations between man and things correctly. as a result the workers relied on their practical experience and finally turned out complete sets of equipment, made 32 major technical innovations and put the injection machine into serial production.

some of the leaders of the no. 5 workshop often complained that they lacked both equipment and manpower. the plant's leaders helped them study mao tsetung thought in a living way and criticize the wrong idea of ignoring the human factor and seeing only the material factor. this brought into full play the initiative of the leaders of the workshop. since then, though two-thirds of the workers in the workshop were sent out to help other units, output rose by 50 per cent and the production plan has been over-fulfilled every month.

EXEMPLARY PRIMARY SCHOOL

Diligent and Frugal Primary School in Northeast China Serves Proletarian Politics

(NCNA-English Harbin, June 19, 1971)

a rural primary school in northeast china has gained valuable experience in the proletarian revolution in education by implementing these principles: running schools by self-reliance, diligence and frugality; taking study as the main task and at the same time learning other things; and having the poor and lower-middle peasants run the school.

when it was set up in 1958, the primary school in the yuchang production brigade in the chengchiao commune, chaoyuan county, heilungkiang province, lacked teachers, school buildings and funds. the communist party branch of the production brigade organized the poor and lower-middle peasants to study chairman mao's great teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle. they decided to run the school on their own. a former farmhand's son with seven years of schooling was chosen to be the teacher and an old poor peasant offered one of his rooms for a classroom. the teacher guided the pupils in making the desks and stools. the number of pupils kept growing and the small classroom became crowded. assisted by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the teacher and the pupils worked hard for a fortnight to put up three classrooms to meet the need.

guided by chairman mao's may 7 directive, people carried forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the school added a junior middle school class in 1969 and needed more classrooms, desks and benches. the state appropriated 900 yuan to the school for capital construction. some people wanted to accept the money and proposed making 20 sets of standard desks and chairs. but most of the teachers and pupils firmly stood for returning the money to the state. they said the spirit of hard struggle should be carried forward under both favourable and unfavourable conditions and the working style of hard struggle should be maintained in all circumstances. so they used bundles of hay to make benches and mud-bricks to make desks. when the pupils entered the school, they carried forward the revolutionary tradition by using this apparatus for at least one year.

the school worked a two-hectare grain field and a five-hectare pasture and tended 17 head of cattle. over the past decade and more, it has sold 17 tons of grain to the state and created wealth worth 20,000 yuan. in the cultural revolution the school became financially self-sufficient. it was able to build and maintain a school house, cover its own expenses and pay the teachers' wage, provide the pupils with necessary stationery and pay part of their medical expenses. in addition, it contributed 4,600 yuan to aid agriculture and helped the local poor and lower-middle peasants set up a broadcasting network, a clinic and a barber shop. these achievements in self-reliance were gratifying to the village school. but the school's office remains simply furnished. the teachers and pupils say: "we must always maintain the revolutionary quality of self-reliance and hard struggle because it embodies chairman mao's education policy and his brilliant may 7 directive."

our great leader chairman mao teaches in his may 7 directive: "the same holds good for the students too. while their main task is to study, they should also learn other things, that is to say, they should not only learn book knowledge, they should also learn industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs. they also should criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie."

following this brilliant directive, the school takes class struggle as the main subject of study and places mao tsetung thought in command of the socialist courses of general knowledge. it closely links education with productive labour, educates the pupils in invincible mao tsetung thought, tempers them in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and brings them up as successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

the school always places the living study and application of mao tsetung thought above everything. since the start of the cultural revolution, it has persevered in reading chairman mao's works every day and held meetings each month to exchange experience in the living study and application. it regularly organizes the teachers and pupils to go among the poor and lower-middle peasants and study chairman mao's works, conduct revolutionary mass criticism and take part in collective productive labour with them. through these activities, they learn the good political thinking of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and their fine qualities and good style of study of linking theory with practice. in this way, they constantly raise the level of their study.

chairman mao teaches: "class struggle is the main subject you must learn." vice-chairman lin teaches: "without knowing what classes are, without knowing what exploitation is, we will not be able to understand revolution." in line with these teachings, the school keeps educating the pupils in class struggle. the school frequently invites cadres of the brigade and old poor peasants to tell the pupils the history of the village and of their families and the history of the struggle between the two lines in the locality. in this way the pupils understand better that it is due to chairman mao and his revolutionary line that our party and country have become what they are and that the people have what they have today. the school gives the teachers and pupils a vivid and real education in class struggle by organizing them to take part in the three great revolutionary movements. in this way they gain an understanding of the protracted, sharp and complicated nature of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

the school sees from its own experience that in carrying out chairman mao's may 7 directive the pupils must adhere to the principle "while their main task is to study, they should also learn other things". over the past few years, the school has ensured the pupils 250 school-days a year. pupils in the first, second and third forms attend classes on politics, language, arithmetic, military training and sports and revolutionary art and literature. pupils in the fourth, fifth forms and the junior middle school class attend classes on politics, language, mathematics, military training and sports, revolutionary art and literature and basis industrial and agricultural knowledge.

the pupils gain practical knowledge through scientific experiments such as breeding of fine strains of seeds on the school plot. the brigade's land is low-lying and warm weather sets in late, affecting early sowing of wheat. the school tries to tackle the problem by experiments in the suitable early sowing of wheat. in addition to classroom theoretical study under the guidance of the teachers, the pupils do farm work under the guidance of experienced peasants and make experiments on their own. they combine study, practice and research. in 1970, the wheat they grew on the school plot yielded 3.15 tons per hectare. after harvesting, the pupils grew glutinous millet. the experiment was successful and opened a new way for growing early-ripening millet in this area which has a short frost-free season of only 135 days. as the locality has good grazing grounds, the pupils started the school's livestock breeding station and poultry farm.

following chairman mao's teaching "they also should criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie", the school organizes systematic criticism of bourgeois trash so as to raise the ability of the pupils to recognize what bourgeois ideology is. the pupils hold weekly "fight self, criticize revisionism" meetings to criticize the bourgeois educational system which isolates students from proletarian politics, from the labouring masses and from practice.

in the past 13 years the school has trained a large number of children of poor and lower-middle peasants as reinforcements for the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. some of the former pupils are now activists of the county or the commune in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, some others are now leading members of the commune, production brigade or production teams, and others are now book-keepers, work-point keepers, health workers and school teachers in their production teams. poor and lower-middle peasants warmly praise the school, saying: "we can entrust our children to the school. it gives them good training. the pupils have high socialist consciousness, they are good at writing and computing and can work well at any job. we welcome schools like this."

the poor and lower-middle peasants have given the school effective support since its founding. the proletariat exercises authority over the school. members of the party organization and revolutionary committee of the brigade and poor and lower-middle peasants formed the school revolutionary committee in the cultural revolution. chairman mao's great directive "in the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants -- the most reliable ally of the working class" has been faithfully implemented. the school's major affairs are decided under the guidance of the brigade party organization and the school is truly managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

"LEARN FROM TACH'ING"

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: In Industry, Learn from Taching

(NCNA-English Peking, June 20, 1971)

today's "people's daily" editorial is entitled "in industry, learn from taching". the full text follows:

taching is a red banner our great leader chairman mao holds up for emulation.

"in industry, learn from taching" is the great call chairman mao issued to the people throughout the country.

this call over the past few years has greatly encouraged the chinese working class to be self-reliant and hard working, and brought ever-deeper changes in china's industry. since the beginning of the fourth five-year plan for developing the national economy this year, party congresses in many places have called for further efforts in carrying forward the mass movement to learn from taching. this mass movement to take taching as the example in grasping revolution and promoting production is in a new vigorous upsurge. this is of great importance in promoting struggle-criticism-transformation in industry, in accelerating socialist construction and in continuing to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

taching is an example of the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. the road of taching is one of developing industry along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

in developing industry, what road should be taken is a new problem for the proletariat after it has seized political power. from beginning to end, there is a grave struggle between the marxist line and the opportunist line on this question. marxists uphold lenin's view that "living, creative socialism is the product of the masses themselves" whereas all opportunists fall prostrate at the feet of the bourgeoisie and deny the great revolutionary role played by the masses. this is a struggle between the materialist conception of history and the reactionary idealist conception of history, a struggle between placing revolutionization in command of mechanization and using mechanization to do away with revolutionization. the essence of the struggle is building socialism versus the restoration of capitalism.

chairman mao has summed up the positive and negative historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the building of socialism in china and abroad, and systematically put forward the marxist-leninist theory, line, principles and policies for the development of industry in his brilliant works "on ten sets of major relationships", "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people" and his note of approval to the famous "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company". chairman mao put forward the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and a whole set of policies known as walking on two legs. he has called on us to be self-reliant and hard working and to "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry." guided by chairman mao's brilliant thinking, the chinese workers have time and again defeated interference and sabotage by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary

revisionist line, and achieved an uninterrupted rapid development of industrial construction.

the battle to build the tacning oilfield was fought in 1960 when china's economy was in temporary difficulties. it was fought in the teeth of the vicious anti-china storm stirred up by imperialism, revisionism and reaction and the evil wind of closing down industrial enterprises stirred up by liu shao-chi and company. holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, the heroic workers of tacning ignored sarcasm and attacks by right opportunists, scorned restrictions by bourgeois technical authorities, displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and built china's first class big oilfield on barren land within three years. this refuted the label of an "oil-deficient country" that the western bourgeoisie put on us. closely following chairman mao's great strategic plan in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the tacning workers have persevered in grasping revolution and promoting production and defended chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line with outstanding achievements. the construction and exploitation of the tacning oilfield has demonstrated to the full the spirit of the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" and is a great revolutionary practice in the history of china's industry.

in learning from tacning, it is necessary to do as tacning does and place mao tsetung thought in command of everything, start with chairman mao's two articles "on contradiction" and "on practice", and take chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking as the guiding principle in adhering to dialectical materialism and historical materialism, in opposing idealism and metaphysics, in consciously remolding our world outlook and in solving problems which arise in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

in learning from tacning, we must do as tacning does and conscientiously learn from the people's liberation army, take the instructions issued by chairman mao, vice-chairman lin and the military commission under the central committee of the chinese communist party on the army's political and ideological work as applying to us, taking as our orientation for construction the orientation for army building set in the kutien meeting resolution and the resolution of the 1960 enlarged session of the military commission under the central committee of the chinese communist party on strengthening political and ideological work in the army. it is necessary to build factories on a political basis, give prominence to proletarian politics, persist in the "four firsts" (see note one), vigorously carry out the "three-eight" working style (see note two) and undertake "four-good" campaigns (see note three).

in learning from tacning, it is necessary to do as tacning does and persist in the principle of combining centralized leadership with mass movements, high revolutionary spirit with a strict scientific approach, of making technical innovations and building up our country through diligence and frugality and in an all-round way carrying out the requirements set in the general line for building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

in learning from tacning, it is necessary to do as tacning does and firmly take the may 7 road indicated by chairman mao: while mainly engaging in industrial activity, workers should also study military affairs and politics and raise their educational level and criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie.

where conditions permit, they should also engage in agriculture and side-occupations. where conditions are similar to those of taching, they should build a new type of socialist industrial and mining centre which integrates workers and peasants and combines the city with countryside and which benefits production and daily life.

in a word, in learning from taching, it is necessary to study and apply marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in a living way and resolutely implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. only thus can china take its own road in developing industry, the road of integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the chinese revolution.

the question of industrial construction is essentially a question of ideology and political line. when these are correct, we will be able to find correct solutions to all the questions we face in developing industry. why has the taching oilfield made such rapid progress in construction while in some other enterprises production has made no headway and stood still for a long time? the fundamental reason is that taching has more marxism-leninism and can consciously implement chairman mao's revolutionary line whereas some others have little marxism-leninism and do a poor job in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. we must firmly bear in mind this historical experience. we must recognize that the struggle between the two ideologies and between the two lines will last a long time. the materialist theory of reflection or idealist apriorism? the theory of the dialectical unity between relations of production and productive forces or the reactionary theory of productive forces? the marxist theory of classes or the landlord and bourgeois theory of human nature and the theory of the dying out of class struggle? there will be a protracted struggle on all these fundamental questions. whoever does not take this struggle seriously is sure to commit the most serious error.

the development of the mass movement to learn from taching in the past few years has fully proved that the important thing is to be good at learning. it is an invariable law of class struggle that when we make some achievements certain persons will feel unhappy, that the greater our achievements are the more bitterly they will curse. the fact that taching produced oil, gained experience and trained a contingent of workers with revolutionized thinking was a big thorn in the side of liu shao-chi and company. they tried by every means to cut down this red banner of taching, either by negating the most fundamental thing in taching's experience or by palming off bourgeois stuff for certain concrete experience of taching. in the great cultural revolution, they tried to undermine taching with tactics that were "left" in form but right in essence. some of our comrades who have not read marxism-leninism for many years lost the ability to see through the varying tactics our class enemy uses in mounting attacks on us and therefore played into his hand. we must criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work in line with chairman mao's important instructions, such as "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism" and "carry out education in ideology and political line". we must sum up experience conscientiously and persist in making investigations and study. when we have raised our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism-leninism and our consciousness of implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line, we will be able to have a real grasp of the experience of taching.

without a revolutionized leading body which has close ties with the masses, it is impossible to master the experience of taching which is replete with high revolutionary spirit. comrade wang chin-hsi was a model in taching of the working class and at the same time an outstanding representative of the taching leading body. he was an "iron man" fearing neither hardship nor death and a hero in defending chairman mao's revolutionary line. after he was elected a member of the party central committee, he remained free of arrogance and rashness, and took part in productive labour while doing leading work, bending his back to the task until his dying day. comrade wang chin-hsi was one of those honest men whom chairman mao commended, a model who carried forward the revolutionary style of the taching oilfield -- toward the revolutionary cause one must be honest, honest in words and honest in deeds and in doing revolutionary work, there must be strict standards, a serious attitude, close-knit organization and firm and clear labour discipline. members of the leading bodies at all levels must learn from comrade wang chin-hsi. they must heighten their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and display greater revolutionary vigour. ideas of satisfaction with things as they are and staying in the middle and the philistinism of following the beaten track must be discarded. we must follow chairman mao's teaching "it is imperative to grasp typical cases well" and grasp well advanced examples of our localities in learning from taching, spread the experience of a typical unit to guide the work as a whole, lead and carry on the mass movement for learning from taching in a down-to-earth and sustained way. do not apply mechanically or adopt formalist methods and do not become conceited after some achievements. a sober-minded promoter of progress is one who combine revolutionary spirit with a scientific approach.

the mass movement to learn from taching is growing throughout the country. taching comrades -- workers, p.l.a. men who are exercising "three supports and two militaries" (see note four), revolutionary cadres, revolutionary technicians, revolutionary family members and youth -- let us hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, strengthen unity, work hard, maintain taching's glorious tradition, carry forward taching's revolutionary spirit and make still greater contributions to the great socialist motherland exclamation

comrades on the industrial front of our country, let us take taching as our example and advance victoriously along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line to build china into a socialist country with modern industry, modern agriculture, modern national defence, and modern science and culture exclaration

note one: "four firsts" means: as between man and weapons, giving first place to man; as between political and other work, giving first place to political work; as between ideological and routine tasks in political work, giving first place to ideological work; and in ideological work as between ideas in books and living ideas current in people's minds, giving first place to living ideas current in people's minds.

note two: in the "three-eight" working style the "three" refers to a firm and correct political orientation, an industrious and simple style of work, and flexible strategy and tactics; the "eight" refers to the eight characters which mean unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

note three: "four-good" means: good in political and ideological work, in the "three-eight" working style, in military training and in arranging everyday life.

note four: "three supports and two militaries" -- support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the left, military control, political and military training.

IRON MINES

Small Iron Mines Opened in Hilly East China Region

(NCNA-English Hofei, June 20, 1971)

many small iron mines now dot the iron-rich hilly region of southern anhwei province in east china. local initiative and resources are being used fully.

the people overcame many difficulties, topographical and technical, to open the small iron mines in response to the great leader chairman mao's call to develop the mining industry. they say: "no difficulty or danger can subdue us because we are opening mines for the revolution."

workers of the paoshan mine in kueichih county located a rich outcropping of iron ore on the peak of a mountain that had not been climbed before. the chairman of the mine revolutionary committee led some 100 workers to the foot of the mountain last november. the first thing they did was running a mao tsetung thought study class. they were inspired by this teaching of chairman mao's: "what is work? work is struggle. there are difficulties and problems in these places for us to overcome and solve. we go there to work and struggle to overcome these difficulties. a good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater."

chang fa-kuei and three other workers tied ropes round their waists and lowered themselves over a cliff to do drilling and shot-firing. when the rock was too hard to drill, they placed explosives in rock fissures.

the workers took four months to complete a 2.5-kilometre steep trail leading to the peak. they then cut a 300-metre-long slanting channel for iron ore to be rolled down the mountain. these works completed, working of the iron deposits began.

the may seventh iron mine in tungling city is run by 350 former housewives. they lacked experience and skill at first, but their motto was chairman mao's teaching "learn warfare through warfare." lacking rock drills, they used hammers and chisels to drill holes for shot-firing.

a worker's wife was put in charge of lighting the fuse. at first she was afraid of the danger involved. she studied the three constantly read articles by chairman mao, and fostered the revolutionary concept of fearing neither hardship nor death. gradually she was able to set off 14 blasts at a stretch, and won praise from the other workers.

imbued with mao tsetung thought, the women miners worked for the revolution and scored insoiring successes. since march last year they have extracted more than 20,000 tons of nigh-grade iron ore without any state investment. people praise them as a "red detachment of women".

the people of hilly southern anhwei have followed chairman mao's great teaching on self-reliance and hard work to open mines.

the county revolutionary committee sent cadres and workers to hsiaochiiao in tungling county at the end of 1968 to open mines in the wilderness. led by communist party member tsang ken-hung, they began.

in the spring of 1969, the county revolutionary committee allocated 15 thousand yuan for the project. the workers conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching: "saving every copper for the war effort, for the revolutionary cause and for our economic construction" and decided that the investment should be used by some other unit. they built 210 rooms by themselves which met most of their need for production and living. they made explosives themselves. dumpers that they designed and built helped increase transportation four times.

over the past two years, the mine has provided the state with more than 90 thousand tons of high quality iron ore. the mine has developed rapidly and drilling and transportation are mechanized or semi-mechanized. a 1.3 kilometre-long narrow gauge railway has been built. four-kilometres of high and low tension transmission lines provide electricity for production and lighting. the mine is now equipped with air compressors, pneumatic drills and hoists. there are more small mines like this.

over the past two years, these small mines have provided the state with about one million tons of high quality iron ore to support iron and steel enterprises.

IRRIGATION

Giant River Irrigation System in East China Completed Ahead of Schedule

(NCNA-English Foochow, June 19, 1971)

people of lunghai county in east china have completed a big irrigation system two years ahead of schedule on a tributary of the chiulung river by working hard in the spirit of self-reliance.

a 650-metre long sluice gate, with 99 arches, now spans the tributary to divert its water southward. the water is then lifted 28 metres by an electric pumping station and flows through a 730-metre long tunnel driven through five hills to irrigate farmland. the irrigation system, which has 115 kilometres of canals and ditches serves 12,000 hectares of farmland. it ends the history of drought in this area of fukien province.

the lunghai plain is drained by three tributaries of the chiulung river northern, western and southern tributaries --

which converge in a low-lying area to pour their water through the main course of the chiulung river into the sea. since large tracts of farmland are higher than the rivers, they were frequently hit by drought.

chairman mao in 1964 issued the great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai." this inspired the people to make a plan to build an irrigation system to divert water from the western tributary. the plan was submitted to the former fukien provincial committee of the chinese communist party. however, a handful of capitalist roaders in the committee who were faithfully carrying out the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, slighted the collective strength of the people and forbade them to start construction.

after the establishment of the lunghai county revolutionary committee during the cultural revolution, proposals for undertaking the project were sent to the county revolutionary committee. it decided to lead the people in building the project to transform the county.

in order to gather first-hand information for designing, su hai-cheng, vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee, led a survey team to inspect the river banks. they visited many poor and lower-middle peasants and made a detailed study of the topography of the land along the western tributary, its headwaters and flow. they concluded that water from the tributary could be diverted south to irrigate farmland.

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the project was started in october 1969. over 40,000 peasants took part. the people had never before undertaken such a gigantic project. arduous work was involved in clearing the foundation for the sluice gate and building a cofferdam to stem the flow of the tributary. following chairman mao's teaching on daring to think and act, the poor and lower-middle peasants decided to build the cofferdam quickly, economically and well by relying on their collective wisdom and strength.

the battle to seal off the cofferdam was one of the most difficult parts of the project. junks transporting earth shuttled between the bank and the last gap in the cofferdam and people carrying shoulder poles raced to dump earth in. as the gap became narrower, the current raced faster. finally the gap was just five metres. at this crucial juncture, communist tsai wu-pi shouted "let's stop the river exclamation" and jumped in. people plunged in one after another and formed seven rows of a human wall in the surging water. the cofferdam was sealed after six hours of intense battle. the builders overcame many difficulties to complete the sluice gate, which has a shipping lock.

it was hard to build the 730-metre long tingtzuling tunnel which goes through five hills. a shock brigade was formed of communist party members, communist youth league members and militiamen, 300 people in all. the mountain has granite formations. a hammer did not even make an impression. to break the granite, people had to strike it hundreds or thousands of times. one chisel after another broke. when their hands bled, the people bound up their wounds and went on working.

when the tunnel had pierced to a depth of 200 metres an explosion had to be set. the leader of the demolition team accepted the job and quickly lit more than 10 charges. suddenly there was a small cave-in. a 25-kilogramme rock

dropped and splashed water in the tunnel, wetting the last charges. the team leader twice tried to light the charges and failed. the other charges started smoking and spluttering. he cut off a bit of the damp fuse and lit the short remainder and then dashed out of the danger zone. he successfully fulfilled the task.

the peasant tunnel builders overcame many difficulties including 14 broken rock layers and 14 cave-ins, and completed the tunnel in just seven months.

they completed the irrigation system in a year's time. people beat drums and gongs to celebrate the success. three generations of the family of an 84-year-old peasant came to see water flow through the canal. holding water cupped in his hands, the old peasant said with feeling: "old as i am, this is the first time i have seen water diverted from the chiulung river. this is due to the wise leadership of chairman mao exclamation"

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message of Congratulations to Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU

(NCNA-English Peking, June 20, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to the assembly of the heads of state and government of the organization of african unity, extending warm congratulations on the convening of the eighth session of the assembly of the heads of state and government of the organization of african unity. the message reads:

assembly of the heads of state and government
of the organization of african unity,

addis ababa

on the occasion of the convening of the eighth session of the assembly of the heads of state and government of the organization of african unity, i express warm congratulations to the assembly on behalf of the chinese government and people.

we sincerely hope that in the present excellent situation in the world as well as in africa, the present session will make positive contributions to the strengthening of the african peoples' struggles to win and safeguard national independence and to oppose the aggression by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, the barbarous system of racial discrimination and the power politics practised by the big powers and to the promotion of the african peoples' cause of unity against imperialism.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china
peking, june 20, 1971

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Ambassador and Staff Participate in Wheat Harvesting in Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, June 19, 1971)

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and staff members of the chinese embassy in tirana participated in wheat harvesting yesterday at the albania-china friendship agricultural cooperative at jube-sukth in the durres district. they were given a warm welcome by the co-op members.

the chinese comrades were accompanied in the harvesting by reis malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs of albania, feruz mataj, chairman of the executive committee of the durres district people's council, and shefki hoxha, secretary of the durres district committee of the albanian party of labour.

as the chinese comrades arrived at the cooperative, the co-op members lining both sides of the route warmly applauded and shouted "enver-mao tsetung exclamation"

martin mustecja, chairman of the agricultural cooperative, acquainted the chinese comrades with the tremendous achievements the cooperative has gained in all fields. ambassador liu chen-hua praised the soaring revolutionary enthusiasm, labour zeal and successes of the co-op members under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha. after visiting the agrozootechnical station, the laboratory and the kindergarten, the chinese comrades worked together with the co-op members in harvesting the wheat. during the break, the albanian and chinese comrades-in-arms had cordial conversations and sang albanian and chinese revolutionary songs. deep revolutionary friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples pervaded the wheat fields.

on behalf of the chinese embassy, ambassador liu chen-hua presented to the cooperative a procace picture of comrade enver hoxha and chairman mao.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chinese Red Cross Society Expresses Sympathy with People of Cholera Affected Area in Chad

(NCNA-English Peking, June 20, 1971)

the red cross society of china in a message to the government of the republic of chad today expressed deep symcatny with the people of the cholera affected area in chad and made a donation of anti-cholera vaccines for 200,000 persons and a sum of one million yuan renminbi. the full text of the message reads:

the government of the republic of chad

fort-lamy

we have learned that cholera has raged in chad, gravely menacing the life and health of the inhabitants. as an expression of sympathy and solicitude for the chad people of the affected area, the chinese people donate anti-cholera vaccines for 200,000 persons and a sum of 1,000,000 yuan renminbi (an equivalent of 2,257,336 french francs). we request the government of the republic of chad to forward them to the people of the affected area and convey to them the profound feelings of sympathy of the red cross society of china and the chinese people.

the red cross society
of china

peking, june 20, 1971

CHINA AND CHILE

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Chilean Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, June 19, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, today met fernando murillo viana, general secretary of the chilean committee of solidarity with the afro-asian peoples, and his wife, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were leading members of the china-latin america friendship association and other organizations concerned as well as staff members including chen teh-ho, wu hsiao-ta, li yen-nien, lin chen, wang ting-fang, huang chih-liang, chang nai-keng and chou chieh-chang.

General Secretary of Chilean Committee of Solidarity with Afro-Asian Peoples Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, June 19, 1971)

fernando murillo viana, general secretary of the chilean committee of solidarity with the afro-asian peoples, and his wife left here for home by plane today after concluding a friendly visit to china.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including wang hsiao-yi, wu hsiao-ta, li yen-nien and lin chen.

also present at the airport were suong sikoeun, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia; han chi hun, first secretary of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking; and phan hnu sam, second secretary of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Women's Basketball Team Arrives in Conakry for Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Conakry, June 18, 1971)

the chinese women's basketball team led by chi yu-hua arrived here by air yesterday on a friendly visit at the invitation of the guinean government.

present at the airport to welcome the team were madame jeanne martin, secretary general of the general secretariat of the all-african women's confederation, second secretary of the guinean national assembly and general secretary of the national confederation of guinean women; sako mohamed, director of the office of the secretariat of state in charge of youth, sports and popular culture and acting general secretary of the youth of the african democratic revolution of guinea; fadel gissin, president of the guinean basketball federation; sissoko sekou, director of the guinean national sports service; responsible members of departments concerned as well as guinean women basketball players.

han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, was also present.

diallo abdoulaye, secretary of state in charge of youth, sports and popular culture, today received head of the team chi yu-hua, captain tien wen-hui and coach hu li-teh and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were sako mohamed, sissoko sekou, and others.

chinese ambassador han ke-hua was also present.

diallo abdoulaye said that the visit of the chinese women's basketball team will be conducive to the friendly intercourse between the youth of guinea and china and help strengthen and consolidate the friendship between the two peoples. he wished chairman mao tsetung a long life.

chi yu-hua thanked diallo abdoulaye for his warm welcome to the chinese women's basketball team. he said that the guinea visit provides a good opportunity for the chinese women basketball players to learn from the guinean people. the visit will follow the principle of friendship first, competition second. he wished president sekou toure a long life.

CHINA AND ITALY

President of Board of Directors of Italian Aviation Company Leaves Peking for Home After Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, June 19, 1971)

bruno velani, president of the board of directors of the italian aviation company alitalia, and filippo leccese, manager of foreign agreement of alitalia, left peking for home by air today after visiting china. mr. velani arrived in peking on june 15 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.).

chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, met mr. velani and had a friendly talk with him. ma jen-hui, c.a.a.c. deputy director-general, and antonino restivo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the italian embassy in peking, gave banquets in honour of mr. velani.

with a view to promoting the friendly relations between the people of china and italy and co-operation in civil aviation between the two countries, ma jen-hui and mr. velani had frank and friendly talks and exchanged views on the possibilities of establishing air link between the people's republic of china and the republic of italy. charge d'affaires ad interim antonino restivo was present at the talks.

during his stay in peking, mr. velani visited a factory and a people's commune and went sight-seeing.

upon his arrival and departure from peking, mr. velani was welcomed and seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese departments concerned and diplomatic officials of the italian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

All-China Sports Federation Gives Reception in Honor of Japanese Cultural Circles Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 20, 1971)

the all-china sports federation gave a reception here this evening to warmly welcome the japanese cultural circles delegation with iwao shiraishi as its leader and torao miyagawa as its deputy leader.

this was a happy gathering between the japanese friends and the chinese table tennis players who have recently been to japan for the 31st world table tennis championships and for a friendly visit. they talked about friendship and expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of china and japan would constantly grow.

present at the reception were leading members of the organizations concerned tsao cheng, li ching-chuan, wang kuo-chuan, chao cheng-hung, fu chih-hang, wang hsiao-yun, lu ting, wang hsiao-yi, wu hsiao-ta and hsu ming.

during its visit to japan, the chinese table tennis delegation was given a warm reception by the japanese friends and they built up friendship between them. the chinese and japanese friends felt very happy at the re-union today. as delegation leader iwao shiraishi and deputy leader torao miyagawa and the other japanese friends arrived, the reception hall resounded with warm applause. tsao cheng, li ching-chuan and other leading members of the departments concerned, and chinese table tennis coach and players hsu yin-sheng, chuang tse-tung, li ching-kuang, cheng min-chih, liang li-chen and cheng huai-ying cordially shook hands with the japanese friends.

the reception proceeded from beginning to end in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and japan. chinese table tennis players and japanese friends gave theatrical performances and sang in chorus "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" to express the common will of the people of china and japan to unite in the fight against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and iwao shiraishi, leader of the japanese cultural circles delegation, proposed toasts at the reception, warmly praising the daily growing friendship between the people of china and japan.

li ching-chuan said: the u.s. and japanese reactionaries recently signed an agreement on the "return" of okinawa. this is a serious step aimed at stepping up the revival of japanese militarism, and has aroused strong condemnation and resolute opposition among the japanese people. a struggle for the unconditional, complete and immediate recovery of okinawa is in full swing throughout japan. the chinese people firmly support this struggle.

delegation leader iwao shiraishi pointed out: the agreement on the "return" of okinawa signed by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries on the 17th is aimed at okinawa-nizing the whole of japan. this is a big fraud worked out by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to intensify militarism. the japanese people will never tolerate this.

other japanese friends now in peking also attended the reception.

LATIN AMERICA

Latin American Nations Reaffirm Sovereign Right Over Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, June 19, 1971)

the foreign ministers of ecuador, brazil and colombia recently reaffirmed the determination of the three countries to defend their sovereign right over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters by joint efforts. they also condemned u.s. economic blackmail.

a joint communique issued by ecuadorian foreign minister jose maria ponce yepez and brazilian foreign minister mario gibson barbosa yesterday at the end of the former's visit to brazil reiterated solidarity between the two countries

in defending their sovereign right over territorial waters of 200 nautical miles and reaffirmed their full right to utilize their marine resources. the communique also denounced the decision of the u.s. house of representatives to curtail quotas of sugar import from both nations.

at a banquet given in his honour by the brazilian foreign minister on june 17, yepez said that it was necessary for ecuador and brazil to cooperate closely in utilizing and defending their resources which are patrimonies of their sovereignty. he added: it was intolerable that when latin american countries put up a legitimate defence of their inalienable right, foreign interests tried to scare them by pressure, coercion and reprisals.

a joint communique issued by the colombian and ecuadorian foreign ministers in quito in late may pointed out that latin america must maintain the consensus that each nation had the right to safeguard, exploit and preserve its natural and marine resources in accordance with the needs of its people. the communique, which resulted from the visit of colombian foreign minister alfredo vasquez carrizosa to ecuador, warned that any measure of reprisal taken in response to the two countries' defence of their natural resources would be considered as a violation of the principle of international coexistence. the communique reiterated firm support for the andean pact organization and regarded its common regulation on foreign investments as appropriate and necessary.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Comrades Help with Summer Harvesting at China-Vietnam Friendship Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, June 20, 1971)

le tuan, charge d'affaires ad interim, and le quang tuong, commercial counsellor, of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, and tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and other vietnamese comrades today went to the china-viet nam friendship people's commune on peking's outskirts to help with summer harvesting.

when the vietnamese comrades arrived at the commune this morning in the company of lu wei-chao, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, they were warmly welcomed by li chiu-ling, a leading member of the commune, as well as commune members.

the vietnamese comrades joined the commune members in reaping wheat. the enthusiasm they showed in the work was a great encouragement and impetus to the commune members. during the work break, the comrades-in-arms of the two countries sat in a circle and talked about the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the people of china and viet nam. the commune members warmly congratulated the vietnamese comrades on the great victories of the vietnamese and the other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the vietnamese comrades visited the commune's reservoir and orchard in the afternoon.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Party and Government Delegation Led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu Arrives in Peking After Visiting Korea and Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, June 19, 1971)

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, and the party and government delegation of the romanian socialist republic he is leading arrived here by special plane at noon today after visiting the democratic people's republic of korea and the democratic republic of viet nam.

the arrivals include comrade elena ceausescu, wife of comrade nicolae ceausescu; members of the romanian party and government delegation comrades ion gheorghe maurer, manea manescu, dumitru popa, ion iliescu and george macovescu; and the personnel accompanying the delegation.

welcoming the distinguished romanian guests at the airport were comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; comrade huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; and comrade chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff. they then drove together to the guest house.

keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present.

also present at the airport were:

aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and his wife;

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china;

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking; and

le tuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

also present were leading members of the departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and the chinese government, the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china and the peking municipal revolutionary committee including comrades keng piao, wu teh, chi peng-fei, fang yi, li chiang, yu sang, lin chia-mei, yang teh-chung, ma jen-hui, chang shih-cheng, hsuen shu-tien, li lien-ching, han hsu, liu ke-ming, wu chi-cheng and chang chen-liang.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was present.

the leading comrades of the chinese party and government and leading members of the chinese departments concerned present at the airport had dinner with the distinguished romanian guests.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Ceausescu Gives Dinner Party in Honor of Leading Chinese Party and Government Comrades

(NCNA-English Peking, June 20, 1971)

, comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, and his wife comrade elena ceausescu gave a dinner party in honour of leading chinese party and government comrades at the romanian embassy in peking this evening.

attending the dinner party were leading chinese party and government comrades and responsible comrades of the departments concerned chou en-lai, huang yung-sheng, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chiu hui-tso, keng piao, wu teh, chi peng-fei and lin chia-mei, and comrade chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania.

also attending the dinner party were comrades on the romanian party and government delegation ion gheorghe maurer, manea manescu, dumitru popa, ion iliescu, george macovescu and stefan andrei and other comrades, as well as comrade aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and madame duma.

comrade elena ceausescu and members of the delegation manea manescu, dumitru popa, ion iliescu and other comrades, accompanied by comrades li hsien-nien, lin chia-mei, chang hai-feng and li lien-ching, visited the great wall and the ming tombs this morning.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Ambassador Holds Reception in Honor of President Nimeri

(NCNA-English Khartoum, June 18, 1971)

chinese ambassador to the sudan yang shou-cheng gave a reception yesterday evening in honour of gaafar mohamed nimeri, president of the sudanese revolution command council and prime minister of the sudanese government.

a colour documentary film "warm welcome to distinguished sudanese guests" was shown at the reception. the film depicts the warm welcome the chinese government and people accorded to president nimeri and the friendship delegation led by him during their state visit to china last august.

present at the reception were members of the delegation: minister of housing mubarak sinada; senior aide-de-camp to the president brigadier abdel rahim saeed; under secretary

of the ministry of planning ali ahmed sahlool; and foreign affairs adviser of the revolution command council mahdi mustafa hadi.

president nimeri had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

at the reception, the guests and hosts repeatedly toasted to the ever-growing friendship between the two governments and peoples.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

President Nyerere Attends Film Reception at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, June 18, 1971)

tanzanian president mwalimu julius k. nyerere and second vice-president rashidi mfaume kawawa recently attended a film reception given in their honour by the chinese embassy here at the state house, and saw the chinese colour film, the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women".

members of the executive committee of the tanganyika african national union also attended the film reception.

the chinese embassy here had recently held several film receptions at which the same film was shown.

present at these film receptions were ministers of the tanzanian government, friends from cultural, film, educational and press circles, workers, women, youth and students of tanzania and freedom fighters of southern african liberation movements as well as diplomatic envoys of some countries to tanzania.

after seeing the film, certain friends from cultural and film circles said that content of the dance drama is revolutionary and its dancing and music are very nice and successful.

a friend pointed out that the revolutionization of ballets in china under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art is the fruit of china's great proletarian cultural revolution.

some freedom fighters from southern africa said that the film is highly instructive because it gives encouragement and confidence to the people of southern africa in the armed struggle they are waging.

a woman said, "we can see from this film that the only correct way for the oppressed women of the colonies to win emancipation is to take up arms and fight shoulder to shoulder with the rest of the people against imperialism and the reactionaries."

US AND AFRICA

Conspiracy of US Imperialism, Lackeys to Disrupt African People's Unity Will Never Succeed

(NCNA-English Peking, June 20, 1971)

of late u.s. imperialism instigated its running dogs to obstruct in a thousand and one ways the convocation of the 8th conference of the heads of african states in a vain attempt to disrupt the militant solidarity of the african countries and people and arrest the historical march of the african people in defending their independence and state sovereignty and striving for national liberation.

last april, the united states and some other imperialist countries, under the smokescreen of a "search for racial and political justice in southern africa", dished up the proposal about so-called "dialogues" with the racist south african regime. u.s. imperialism is using this proposal as a means to demoralizing the african people in their struggle against racial discrimination as practised by south africa and sowing discord among the african countries and people in an attempt to jeopardize african unity and sabotage the african summit conference. vorster, "prime minister" of the reactionary south african authorities, too, has talked a great deal about his "open policy" and "smiling diplomacy" towards the african countries. he even went to western europe for intense diplomatic manoeuvres to prevail upon some countries to prevent the convocation of the conference. he declared sanctimoniously on june 11 that the call for "dialogues" between south africa and black african states was of utmost importance and that "south africa felt it had a special debt towards africa." he also made it clear that he was ready at any moment to open "dialogues" with all african countries. a fraud is after all a fraud and its cloven hoof quickly shows itself. in a recent speech at the university of pretoria, botha, "minister" of the bantu administration of the reactionary south african authorities, clamoured for the setting up of a constellation of african states with the most powerful south africa as its nucleus. this let the cat out of the bag. the "dialogues" so loudly trumpeted by the reactionary south african authorities, running dogs of u.s. imperialism, are nothing but a vain attempt to stabilize the rule of a handful of white racists in south africa and then to re-establish on the african continent a colonial empire with the system of racial discrimination as its mainstay.

but the african people have not been taken in. heads of state and public opinion in some african countries have exposed the plot of the reactionary south african authorities. zambian president kaunda pointed out that the so-called "dialogue" with the south african authorities is an "instrument of division". nigerian head of state yakubu gowon denounced it as "a major fraud". "ethiopian herald" pointed out that "it would be the greatest mistake for african countries to play into south africa's hands."

alongside its attempts to divide africa, u.s. imperialism sends its running dogs to africa to sow discord and estrangement. instigated by u.s. imperialism, israeli "foreign minister" eban recently went to the congo (k) and five other african countries for conspiratorial activities. during his visit,

he claimed: "the middle east conflict was not an african problem" and "african countries should not involve themselves in the conflict." he said provokingly that he did not see any reason why middle east countries should seek african support. eban's intention was clear, that is, to undermine the militant friendship and flesh-and-blood ties between the african and arab peoples in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression.

this is not all. to cover up its despicable move of dividing africa, israel had its "ambassador" to the united nations act the santa claus and offer the african national liberation movements "contributions" as a bribe for wooing. but this sinister design of u.s. imperialism and its lackey was immediately seen through by the african people. in a recent press statement, the pan-africanist congress of azania exposed the israeli "offer" as a "carrot to hoodwink africa". the press statement solemnly pointed out that this "offer" must be rejected with contempt.

it is noteworthy that u.s. imperialism recently called a ministerial council meeting of the nato bloc in lisbon. in so doing, it tried to boost the morale of the portuguese colonialists, encouraging them to go on with their criminal colonial war in africa, and at the same time bring pressure to bear upon the forthcoming african summit conference. meanwhile, u.s. imperialism and some of its partners in the nato bloc have made big arms deals with the reactionary south african regime and instigated the latter to join the rhodesian white settlers' regime and the portuguese colonialists in ruthlessly suppressing the people's armed struggle for national liberation in african colonies and incessantly resorted to political blackmail and threat of force against guinea, zambia, tanzania and other african countries. all this fully reveals the ferocious features of u.s. imperialism, which is the deadly enemy of the african people.

africa of the 1970s is no longer an africa to be carved up and bullied by imperialism at will. the awakened african people want unity, progress and struggle. all the plots and tricks of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys to undermine the unity of the african people have been seen through by more and more african people, and will end in complete failure. auxence ickonga, foreign minister of the people's republic of the congo, said, "the so-called campaign in favour of dialogues with the neo-nazis in south africa is a new form of neo-colonialist reconquest. its aim is, in the first place, to weaken the opposition in independent african countries to the fascist and racist regime of pretoria." "the only choice is violence by which the enslaved african peoples recover their freedom and dignity," he added. the pan-africanist congress of azania said in a solemn statement, "with racist south africa and their imperialist masters there can be only one dialogue, the dialogue of the gun in an armed struggle."

US AND JAPAN

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article:
"A Dirty Deal, A Despicable Fraud"

(NCNA-English Peking, June 20, 1971)

the "people's daily" carried a commentator's article today entitled "a dirty deal, a despicable fraud". the full text of it reads:

u.s. imperialism and the japanese reactionaries recently struck a dirty deal on the okinawa question after long plotting and bargaining in secret. the two sides signed on june 17 the so-called okinawa "reversion" agreement alleging that the united states will "return" to japan the okinawa islands it has occupied for more than 20 years. the cropping up of the agreement indicates that u.s.-japanese military collusion has been further tightened and u.s. imperialism has fastened japan more tightly to its war chariot so as to drive the japanese militarist forces to serve more energetically its pursuance of the policies of aggression and war in asia.

the so-called okinawa "reversion" vociferously advertized by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries is a stupendous fraud. in line with the agreement they signed, the united states expressed the desire to relinquish "all rights and interests" in okinawa on the one hand and insisted on its continued "use of facilities and areas" on the islands on the other. as is well-known, the united states has set up one hundred and several dozens of military bases and facilities on the okinawa islands, taking up nearly 13 per cent of its total area of merely 2,300 square kilometres. now the united states wants to keep most of these military bases and facilities indefinitely and only return to japan its "administrative rights" over okinawa. the so-called "reversion" is in fact only in name. it merely "legalizes" the permanent occupation of okinawa by the united states.

the preamble of the okinawa "reversion" agreement signed by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries states in clearcut terms that the two governments "reaffirmed that the reversion of these islands to japan be carried out on the basis of the said joint communique (issued by japan and the united states in november, 1969)." obviously, this is to confirm in the form of a treaty the "japan-u.s. joint communique" which is aimed at further expanding and strengthening the u.s.-japan military alliance. a very important point stipulated in the "japan-u.s. joint communique" is that "the return of the administrative rights over okinawa in the manner agreed above should not hinder the effective discharge of the international obligations assumed by the united states for the defense of countries in the far east including japan." in other words, after the "reversion" of okinawa, the united states will continue to make use of this advance base to suppress the revolutionary struggle of asian peoples and carry on its war of aggression in indochina. in fact, u.s. imperialism has been making every effort to expand and reinforce its military bases and facilities in okinawa and further increase the number of its troops and installations there since the publication of the nixon-sato joint communique. when the u.s.-pak jung hi clique held last march the so-called "operation freedom vault" joint airborne manoeuvre, okinawa was used as a "transit base". all these show conclusively that u.s.

imperialism still regards okinawa as an important bridgehead for its aggression in asia. under such circumstances, is not the so-called "reversion of okinawa" just so much pure nonsense?

sato and his ilk trumpeted pretentiously that okinawa will be "nuclear free" after its "reversion" to japan. this is also a lie. it is common knowledge that large quantities of nuclear weapons are stored in okinawa which is the biggest u.s. nuclear base in the far east. but the agreement does not lay down clearly that the united states will withdraw its nuclear weapons or refrain from sending such weapons to okinawa. as disclosed by nakasone, director-general of "defence agency" of japan, in replying to questions in the japanese lower house not long ago, the u.s. side even does not permit the japanese authorities to enquire whether or not the u.s. armed forces have nuclear weapons in japan proper and okinawa. sato and his ilk bragged loudly about "giving okinawa the same status as japan proper", but actually, it is the "okinawanization" of japan proper, turning the whole of japan into a nuclear base which the u.s. imperialists can use freely.

it cannot be said that there will be no change after the "reversion" of okinawa. there will be this change: while continuing to keep okinawa as its base for aggression, u.s. imperialism will introduce japanese armed forces into okinawa and include the japanese military forces further in its aggressive deployment in the west pacific, thus pushing japanese militarism to the first line of its aggressive war in asia. this is an important move of the nixon administration in stepping up the pursuance of its "new asia policy" of "using asians to fight asians". obviously, u.s. imperialism wants to further woo the japanese reactionaries through the "reversion" of okinawa, step up more intensely their military collusion and war preparations and have japanese militarism play a bigger role in the counter-revolutionary strategy of u.s. imperialist aggression in asia. on their part, the japanese reactionaries who are trying their utmost to make use of the u.s. "new asia policy" to re-establish their sphere of influence, want to conduct military expansion in south korea and china's territory taiwan by using okinawa as a spring-board after gaining the administrative rights there. therefore, the signing of the okinawa "reversion" agreement by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries with their own motives and in partnership for crime has brought their military collusion to the new stage of building up a joint operational system in preparation for an aggressive war.

it is noteworthy that before and after the signing of the so-called okinawa "reversion" agreement, military and political chieftains of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries stepped up their collusion, shuttling frequently between washington, tokyo, seoul and taipei. not long ago, nayao kinugasa, chief of ground staff of japan, went to south korea. elmo zumwalt, jr., u.s. chief of naval operations, went to japan to "inspect" the yokota base. early next month, the sato government will dispatch a military delegation composed of top-ranking military chieftains to south korea and taiwan for military collusion with the pak jung hi clique and the chiang kai-shek gang. melvin laird, u.s. secretary of defense, will "visit" japan and south korea. eisaku sato himself will also go to seoul for sinister activities. all these unusual moves show that u.s. imperialism is energetically accelerating its pace to establish a new military alliance, with the united states as its backstage manager and japan as its backbone, which will direct its aggressive spearhead against the people of korea, china and other asian countries. they

also show that u.s. imperialism is redoubling its efforts to make use of japanese militarism and collude with the pak jung hi clique and the chiang kai-shek bandit gang so as to make preparations for provoking a new aggressive war in asia. definite, the people of asian countries cannot remain indifferent to this.

what makes one highly indignant is the fact that in the okinawa "reversion" agreement, the u.s.-japanese reactionaries even incorporate china's territory the tiaoyu and other islands into the area to be "returned" to japan; this is a vain attempt to seek "grounds" for the annexation of china's territory by the japanese reactionaries and make it an established fact. the reactionary sato government even made a hasty decision to set up an "eleventh maritime safety district headquarters" at naha city on okinawa to take charge of "patrolling" on the vast seas including the waters around china's territory the tiaoyu and other islands. this fully reveals the flagrant ambitions of the japanese reactionaries to annex china's territory the tiaoyu and other islands and occupy by force the shallow seas adjacent to china by exploiting the situation created by their okinawa "reversion" fraud. the chinese government and people will absolutely not tolerate these crimes of encroachment upon china's sovereignty perpetrated by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries. here we give the u.s.-japanese reactionaries another warning: no insidious strategems on your part can alter the fact that the tiaoyu and other islands are an inalienable part of china's sacred territory. your schemes to annex china's territory can never be realized.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out, "japan is a great nation. it will certainly not allow u.s. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long." the demand for the return of okinawa, for the abrogation of the japan-u.s. "security treaty", for the dismantlement of all u.s. military bases in japan and for the withdrawal of u.s. troops stationed there is part of the will and aspirations of the entire japanese people. the japanese people demand that the united states return okinawa to japan unconditionally, completely and immediately. they will never be taken in by the trick of okinawa "reversion" played by nixon and sato. the continued arrogant occupation of okinawa by u.s. imperialism and the despicable betrayal of national interests by the reactionary sato government can only arouse still greater indignation among the broad masses of patriotic japanese people. a raging tide opposing the okinawa "reversion" fraud of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries and demanding the full recovery of okinawa is rising still more violently on the japanese islands. the japanese people's patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism enjoys the resolute support of the chinese people, the korean people and the people of various asian countries. it is the japanese people, and not the u.s.-japanese reactionaries, who decide the destiny of japan. "tortuous as is the road of struggle, the prospects for the japanese people are bright." the japanese people will undoubtedly drive u.s. imperialism out of their soil and realize their national aspirations for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality. in face of the japanese people and the people of various asian countries, the criminal schemes of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries to step up their military collusion and plot new aggressive wars will be thoroughly smashed.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 30, 1971 No. 4927

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INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

Leading Army Cadres Doing "Three-Support, Two-Military" Work in Paoting Area Gain Right To Speak and Right of Leadership Through Investigation and Study

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 12, 1971)

(NCNA Shihchiachuang, June 11) Inspired by the fighting call to "uphold dialectical materialism and historical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics" issued by the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the leading cadres at all levels of a certain unit under the PLA Peking Command who are doing "three-support and two-military" work in Paoting area seriously read Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works, perseveringly go among the masses and into realities to vigorously investigate conditions and continuously raise their level of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, thereby giving a great impetus to the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in units where they are doing support-the-Left work.

The broad masses of support-the-Left cadres of this army unit paid attention to going deep into realities to investigate conditions in the past. Taking with them their luggage, they often went to stay and work in factories, rural villages, schools and other basic-level units, where they conscientiously learned things from the masses, acquired first-hand information and investigated conditions so as to gain the right to speak and the right of leadership in doing various tasks. Many of them also set up fixed "points" of contact in rural production teams and factory workshops and went there periodically to take part in collective productive labor so as to learn about the ideological trend of the masses and the actual state of all items of work. They have left their footprints in the remotest houses on the Taihang Mountains and stayed and worked in the remote islands and small villages amid the reeds at Paiyangtien. They are praised by the masses as leaders who act in accordance with Chairman Mao's directives.

The leading cadres at all levels of this army unit who are responsible for the "three-support and two-military" tasks constantly and conscientiously study the basic viewpoints in "On Practice" and Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to educate our comrades in the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, so that they can orientate their thinking correctly, become good at investigation and study and at summing up experience, overcome difficulties, commit fewer mistakes, do their work better," seriously study such Marxist works as "Anti-Duhring" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," and profoundly criticize and repudiate idealist transcendentalism. Through study and criticism, they have learned deeply: Whether or not they perseveringly investigate conditions is by no means a simple problem of method of work but a major problem of what line we should carry out and what world outlook we should adopt in transforming the world. Upholding dialectical materialism and historical materialism and opposing idealism and metaphysics is a solid action taken by the proletarian revolutionary fighters to show their devotion to Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is precisely on the basis of this idea that they have become more and more conscious in perseveringly carrying out investigation and study.

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching about attaching first importance to practice, the Army representatives in the revolutionary committee of Paoting Municipal Cotton Mill investigated conditions in depth and detected the principal contradiction in this mill. Together with other members of the revolutionary committee, they led the masses of workers to conscientiously carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation, enabling this mill to change its outlook quickly of being a unit with "long-existing, big and difficult" problems, and bringing about an excellent situation in revolution and production.

Anhsin hsien in Paiyangtien area was for a long time a grain-deficient hsien which relied on the state for grain supply. Li Yung-k'uei, chairman and Army representative of the hsien revolutionary committee, came to realize that, to uphold the materialist theory of reflection and to oppose the idealist theory of transcendentalism, it would be necessary to closely combine Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with the local actual conditions. Riding a bicycle, he traveled through the fields and villages in the drought-stricken area, surveyed the lie of the land and the direction in which the rivers flowed, and discussed with the poor and lower-middle peasants a plan for building water conservation projects. Coming in a boat to the remote corners of Paiyangtien, he got together with members of the former militia unit and with the revolutionary masses to repeatedly study the conditions of increase in grain output in the local area that was criss-crossed by waterways. Matter changed into consciousness, and consciousness changed into matter. Last year, a bumper harvest of grain was reaped in the drought-stricken area in this hsien, almost all production teams in the area criss-crossed by waterways produced enough grain for their own consumption, and the hsien had grain enough for its own consumption and to spare for the first time.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "It has to be understood that the masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant, and without this understanding it is impossible to acquire even the most rudimentary knowledge." Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, the Army representatives

and the support-the-Left personnel of this Army unit taking part in the three-in-one revolutionary committees at all levels in Paoting area constantly regarded themselves as pupils and respectfully learned from the masses throughout the course of investigations and study. After coming to the basic level, they actively took part in collective productive labor and went in the capacity of an ordinary laborer among the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. They joined the masses in studying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history," and in criticizing and repudiating the idealist fallacy, "heroes create history," disseminated by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him, and asked the masses to help them eliminate the pernicious influence of the "theory that the masses are backward" in themselves. In making a decision, they insisted on following the method of "from the masses and back to the masses" and really applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in gathering together the correct opinions of the masses.

In Ch'ingyuan hsien, disunity once took place among cadres and among the masses. T'ang T'ien-hsi, chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee and an Army representative, decided to come personally to stay and work in this production brigade. Some comrades told him that the disunity in his brigade was chiefly caused by a clannish dispute while the root lay with the leading group, so that he should proceed from a reorganization of the leading group in order to strengthen revolutionary unity. He found what the comrades said was sensible. Later, he studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "In studying a problem, we must shun subjectivity, one-sidedness and superficiality," and came to realize that he should not jump to conclusions and draw a hard and fast rule after hearing some people's "one-sided opinions" and that he must first of all seek the views of the cadres and the masses.

After coming to this brigade, he took the lead in criticizing and repudiating the "theory that the masses are backward" disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i, and sharply struggled against the idea "a leader is wiser than the people he leads." After that, he called on those cadres and those people who held opposing views, had friendly chats with them and modestly listened to their views. After such profound investigation and study, he eventually found that the main cause of disunity in this brigade was that a handful of class enemies were covertly carrying out sabotage and a sinister conspiracy to usurp power and stage a comeback. Together with the comrades of the brigade revolutionary committee, he studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget class struggle," and boldly aroused the masses to action, very quickly dragging out the hidden class enemies and making the cadres and the masses unite closely on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought. He deeply realized that: Only by modestly learning from the masses can one be a good leader in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

While carrying out investigation and study, the leading cadres of this army unit who carried out "three-support and two-military" work in Paoting area combined investigation with diligent reading and conscientious transformation of world outlook, thereby effectively promoting revolutionization of their thinking.

Li Chan-yuan, chairman and an Army representative of Yi hsien revolutionary committee, was an old comrade who joined in the revolution when he was only 14. He rendered meritorious services many times during the years of war and was rated by the army unit as a five-good cadre. After taking part in the revolutionary three-in-one combination, he constantly took his going deep among the masses to investigate conditions as a good way of studying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and raising his consciousness in continuing revolution. Although he had an illness in his legs and found it difficult to walk, yet, for the purpose of tempering his revolutionary will, he seldom took a car each time he went to the countryside. He was once going to a remote village near the Langya Mountains. He had walked some 60 li on foot-paths on the mountains. He perseveringly covered the whole journey despite the pain in his legs. Upon arriving in the mountain village, he went immediately to visit the households one after another which were scattered about along the mountain streams and in the valleys. During his stay there, although time was pressing and he had much work to do, he nevertheless set aside some time for diligent book reading. In the daytime, he joined the masses in the "everyday reading." At night, before he went to bed, he seriously read books while keeping in mind the problems he discovered during the investigation, and wrote down what he had learned. He learned many things which he could not learn at the office. This promoted revolutionization of his thinking.

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Investigate Conditions, Strengthen Initiative in Carrying Out Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

by

Wang Chan-i (王占一), Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Yungchi Hsien, Shansi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 12, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "For those charged with directing work, the basic method for knowing conditions is to concentrate on a few cities and villages according to some plan and, using the fundamental viewpoint of Marxism, i.e., the method of class analysis, make a number of thorough investigations." In the past two years, I have deeply learned from the practice of leadership work that Chairman Mao's teaching on investigation of conditions is the basic method for doing all leadership work well. Only when we have carried out investigations well shall we be able to strengthen our initiative in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Go Out of the Office, Stay in Selected Spots To Investigate Conditions

Not long after I assumed the post of chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, I was prepared to go to stay and work in Luchia brigade, P'utung commune, which was a relatively backward brigade in the hsien. Some people advised me then: "When you go to stay and work at the basic level, you had better select a brigade which has a strong leading group and where the commune members have high consciousness and the conditions for production are excellent. You won't make any achievement if you go to work in Luchia brigade!"

I wavered at hearing this. I thought to myself: "I am responsible for the work of the whole hsien. If I am tied up with the problems of a brigade, the work at the higher level may suffer." When this contradiction arose in my mind, I recalled Chairman Mao's teaching: "What is work? Work is struggle. There are difficulties and problems in those places for us to overcome and solve. We go there to work and struggle to overcome these difficulties." I told myself: The conditions of class struggle in Luchia brigade are complex. Grain output of this brigade is not high. This brigade also have difficulties in other aspects. This requires us cadres to get together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to change this backwardness. In the face of difficulties, we should go forward and should not take a tortuous path.

I came with delight to Luchia brigade. I decided to stay there for a long time to discover common problems that existed in all the backward brigades. But things were not so easy as I imagined. On one occasion, when I had just arrived in Luchia brigade, the hsien headquarters rang me up by the telephone, urging me to go back to attend a meeting. On another

occasion, I came to Luchia brigade in the morning, but that afternoon the hsien headquarters asked me to go back to handle some urgent business. When I returned to the hsien headquarters, one department discussed problems with me and another consulted me on its work, so that I was fully occupied and could not go away. During that one month I went to stay and work in Luchia brigade for only five or six days and remained most of the time at the hsien level to handle office work.

Later, I studied Chairman Mao's philosophical article, "On Contradiction," and realized this: I may have many things to do and I may be busy with my work--this is an objective fact. But our goal is not to keep ourselves busy; it is to do revolutionary work well. To do revolutionary work really well, we must liberate ourselves from the confines of routinism and go deeply into the basic level to investigate conditions, to detect problems, sum up experience and use it to guide the work in the whole area. Otherwise, if we remain at the top level and are alienated from the masses and from practice, we shall not only be unable to do our work well but shall also lose our bearings.

Accordingly I decided to properly arrange beforehand the work for the whole area and, bringing my luggage with me, came to stay and work in Luchia brigade and to carry out investigation in a down-to-earth manner.

Go Deep Among the Masses, Sum Up Experience

At the beginning, I was very eager to work together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to change the backwardness of Luchia brigade. For this reason, without learning about the conditions clearly, I took action, which eventually ended in failure. This brigade lay on the bank of the Yellow River. On the east were hill slopes and on the west was a stretch of alkaline land. There was much land, but little of it could be used for farming. Each person had an average of only 1.3 mow of arable land. Large plots of alkaline land were deserted. The brigade cadres told me: "These deserted plots formerly were irrigated land. As a result of an overflow of the Yellow River, the wells were filled and the land became alkaline so that the people gave up farming."

I was a labor hand for my landlord when I was young. I thought I was experienced in farming. I thought the local aspects could be changed provided we made strenuous efforts to improve the alkaline land. I did not go further to make investigation. Working all by myself, I drew up a plan of covering the alkaline land with sand and digging ditches to drain the alkaline water from the earth. I called on the cadres and commune members to assemble forces for this job. What I had not expected was that they were not interested in my plan. They did not say so but grumbled behind me. When I was with them, they worked for some time; when I was away, they laid down their tools. As a result, I worked hard but little results were produced. Why? When I was worried over this problem, an old poor peasant called on me and said: "Old Wang, you have been here for quite some time now, but you still don't see the situation of our brigade. The biggest problem of our brigade is that the cadres are not united!" This old poor peasant's words

greatly enlightened me. I reviewed what I had done after my arrival in Luchia brigade, I did not make detailed investigations and did not work in depth, but mostly considered the appearance of things and made little effort to grasp the fundamental problems. I worked according to my old experience and racked my brain to "think of methods" and "make decisions." As a result, my methods were impractical and my decisions were quite beside the point.

Having learned this lesson, I changed my style of work. Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Everyone engaged in practical work must investigate the conditions at the lower levels," I made investigations and studied time and again by such means as chats with people in the fields, visiting people at their homes, and holding informal meetings. Eventually I learned clearly that this brigade did not quickly improve its outlook chiefly because the members of the leading groups of this brigade and its production teams did not revolutionize their thinking well, did not have high consciousness of the class struggle and line struggle and the continuing revolution, and did not have the ambition to fight against heaven and earth to get rid of backwardness.

Upon discovering the principal contradiction, I got together with these leading groups to study the problem. We held study classes in conjunction with the movement of Party consolidation and Party building, the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement and the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, and organized the cadres to study Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to criticize and repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, such as "supremacy of production" and "material incentive" peddled by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, and to criticize and repudiate the lazy man's world outlook of "being content with maintaining the status quo and unwilling to found a new enterprise."

Subsequently, most of the cadres increased their consciousness of continuing revolution and plucked up their revolutionary spirit. Proceeding from grasping the class struggle, they carried out revolutionary mass criticism and actively led the commune members to touch off an upsurge of grasping revolution and promoting production. The whole brigade very quickly took on a new outlook. Now, in this brigade, the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation develops step by step, wheat is generally growing better than in the past, cotton seeds have been sown quickly and successfully and almost all the cotton seeds have sprouted evenly and the cotton plants are growing strong.

While grasping the current tasks of agricultural production, the cadres and the commune members vigorously carried out capital construction of farmland. They dug drainage ditches totalling more than 5,000 meters in length, turning more than 300 mow of barren land into arable land. Luchia brigade which long remained backward in the past has become an advanced unit in the commune.

After tasting the sweetness of achievement that resulted from this deep-going investigation of conditions, I persevered in eating, living, laboring and studying together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. I constantly warned myself against the emergence of "bureaucratic airs" in myself and always regarded myself as a pupil and learned modestly from the masses. Practice time and again made me understand that: Even though I am physically among the masses, I am not really with the masses. Only when I am getting along well with the masses in thinking and in feeling can I be really with the masses and can I learn the real conditions, pool the wisdom of the masses, surmount difficulties, solve problems and push forward the three great revolutionary movements. I cannot possibly achieve this if I do not have the determination to look at the lower levels and if I do not have the spirit of willingly acting as a pupil of the masses.

Grasp Typical Cases Well, Use Them To Push the Situation as A Whole Forward

For some time, bearing in mind the problems existing commonly in the whole area, I made investigations at selected spots and tried to gain first-hand information and to find the law of things. After that, I applied the experience gained from these spots in directing the work of the whole area. I scored relatively good results.

In September last year, a movement of learning from Tachai was carried out in depth throughout the hsien. Many communes and brigades tilled the land to a great depth and vigorously carried out capital construction of farmland, creating conditions for an increase in production this year. But some communes and brigades did not do so. Some brigade cadres said that they could not spare any more time because they had too much farm work to do; some commune members said that they could do nothing since they did not have the right farm tools. Why was deep plowing of land carried out slowly? Bearing this question in mind, I made an investigation in Luchia brigade.

The cadres of this brigade, after summing up their experience in the past few years, realized that deep plowing of land was an excellent measure for increasing production. For this reason, they actively aroused the masses into action and took the lead in working hard and ingeniously. They plowed more than 100 mow of land in seven days without delaying other farm jobs. Their chief experience was: The leadership should attach importance to this job and tightly grasp the link of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate man.

After discussing the matter with comrades of the hsien revolutionary committee, I introduced Luchia brigade's experience to the communes and brigades of the whole hsien. But, deep plowing of land still went on slowly in some brigades. Accordingly, I went deep into reality and continued making investigations. I discovered that these brigades had a problem in common, which was that they had a small labor force but many farm jobs to do and their task of deep plowing of land was heavier than that for Luchia brigade.

Immediately after that, I made an investigation in Tungk'aichang brigade, K'aichang commune, which had much farmland but little labor and where deep plowing of land developed quickly. I summed up and popularized its method of carrying out deep plowing quickly by "combining manual labor with animal traction," subsequently pushing forward deep plowing of land quickly and properly throughout the hsien.

In January this year when I returned to the hsien headquarters, the comrades of the production office told me that the mass movement of learning from Tachai had been carried out in an earth-shaking manner in the whole hsien and that many communes and brigades had called oath-taking meetings and drawn up plans of making the per-mow output of grain cross the "Yellow River" in one year. Had the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture been carried out in a down-to-earth manner in the whole hsien? Was there any possibility for some communes and brigades to accomplish their targets of production increase?

Keeping these questions in mind, I came to Luchia brigade to investigate the conditions. Superficially, the cadres of this brigade worked very vigorously and, before it dawned, they led the commune members to work in the fields, to build dikes, to level slopes, and to accumulate and transport manure. Asked about their plan, they replied: "After one year's hard struggle, we should double total output of grain and cotton." But they gave muddled answers when they were asked on what basis their plan for increasing production had been drawn up, whether the masses had been consulted on this plan and whether measures had been drawn up for increasing production. Some cadres said that 70 percent of the farmland in the brigade would turn into irrigated land this year. But, how many new wells were to be sunk? How many old wells were to be made serviceable again? Where were the new wells to be bored? They had no ideas in mind, still less concrete measures.

To make clear the conditions, I went to the No. 4 and No. 6 production teams to call informal meetings. The poor and lower-middle peasants said that this plan for large-scale increase in production was drawn up by a few brigade cadres sitting in the office and without arousing the masses to repeatedly discuss the problems. From my investigation, I deeply felt that, under the excellent situation, a problem deserving close attention at present was how revolutionary vigor should be combined with scientific attitude and how various tasks should be carried out in a vigorous and down-to-earth manner.

Accordingly, upon returning to the hsien headquarters, I called a meeting of the leading members of the revolutionary committee, reported on what I had discovered, and proposed further improving the style of work. After the meeting, the leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee went deep to various departments, commune and brigades to give the cadres ideological education and to arouse the masses to discuss problems repeatedly. In the discussion, many people set realistic targets and suggested concrete measures for increasing production. While joining the masses in discussion, the cadres at various levels were given a living education in the mass line.

In the course of investigating conditions in selected spots, I deeply learned that: Only by resolutely going to the lower levels to learn things from the masses, to investigate the conditions and to sum up experience of both positive and negative examples, shall we be able to bring our ideological understanding into conformity with the laws of development of objective things, to strengthen our initiative in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to take the initiative in doing leadership work and to carry out various tasks in a better way. (NCNA)

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INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Party Committee of Shanghai State Cotton Mill No. 22 Seriously Carries Out Spare-Time Cultural Education for Workers

- Workers achieve very satisfactory results by studing conscientiously and combining study with application

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 16, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai) The Party committee of State Cotton Mill No. 22 of Shanghai has seriously worked on spare-time cultural education for workers. Now throughout the mill, over 700 persons have joined a spare-time school for study. Many workers are also getting organized by themselves as they pick their own teachers and join others in studying politics and culture. The workers have achieved splendid results by studying conscientiously and combining study with application.

Last year, under the impetus of the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, an upsurge in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts took place in the mill. Some old workers with a low cultural level had difficulties in study. Their pressing demand was for a higher cultural level. In line with the demand of the worker masses, the Party committee of the mill decided to direct proper efforts toward spare-time cultural education. The Party committee of the mill organized everyone to criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. In the mill was set up a "three-in-one" educational revolution leadership group of workers, cadres and teachers, with four revolutionary committee members assigned by the revolutionary committee of the mill to leadership work. The aim was to carry out spare-time cultural education throughout the mill.

Those workers with a low cultural level all energetically enrolled for spare-time studies. They said, "To defend properly the socialist rivers and mountains, we must take firm hold of the pen." In several days, the enrollment of students exceeded 1,800. In line with current prevailing conditions, the spare-time school decided to admit them by separate groups in different periods. Set up were a political class, a political culture class, a quotations from Chairman Mao study class and an electronics technical class. Those workers who could not be immediately sent to school got organized on their own as they selected their own teachers among themselves, in order to learn a bit earlier and learn a bit more. By hooking up with the spare-time school, they launched political culture classes which eventually became "branches" of the spare-time school.

To run a spare-time school well, the Party committee of the mill picked and chose teachers in a serious manner. Selected first from workshops were a number of workers with practical experience, young intellectuals who mixed well with the workers and those former factory school teachers once

subjected to labor training. Also selected were teachers of the East China Textile College who came to the mill to carry out educational reform. All of them were formed into a new-type teaching force with workers as its mainstay. The educational reform leadership group first organized these teachers to study the "three constantly read articles," and invited over old workers to recall the bitterness of the past in the light of the sweetness of the present to help them foster the idea of studying for the spreading of Mao Tse-tung's thought and studying for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. Then all of these teachers joined in preparing lessons and solving knotty problems. They helped one another, learned from one another and sought mutual improvement. To improve the quality of teaching, some new teachers first gave a tentative lecture and asked their classes to comment on it, so it might be improved and then given to the classes. The leading members of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the mill also took the lead in giving lectures in the spare-time school. This gave the teachers great inspiration.

For the spare-time school, teaching materials were compiled on the basis of actual needs in line with the principle of starting with the easy and increasing in difficulty and starting with what was of immediately need and proceeding to what was not of immediate need. In teaching, the method of "officers teaching privates, privates teaching officers, and privates teaching one another" was adopted. This was an improvement on the previous practice of students just listening to what the teacher said and getting home to do the assignments. Due to persistence in the integration of theory with practice, marked results were achieved in study.

After studying the article, "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," many old workers said excitedly, "After studying the story about the Foolish Old Man, we feel a surge of strength sweeping over us. Our consciousness of the line is increased. Shouldered with the heavy burden of revolution, we must break through the obstacle to culture and strive to the scale of the heights of theory."

In the course of study, the students of political cultural classes associated their own thinking and the reality of struggle with a general effort to put on paper their understanding and experience in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works. After studying "On Contradiction" and "On Practice," some students underwent an active ideological struggle. This made for the transformation of contradictions in a direction favorable to revolution.

Members of a group of the spinning workshop was not properly united. Several students of this workshop attending the spare-time school got together to study how to apply Chairman Mao's teaching on the handling of main contradictions. In this group, they did elaborate ideological-political work. At last, the long unsolved problem was solved. A new atmosphere rose in revolution and production.

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"SMALL COMMODITIES"

Pay Proper Attention to the Production of Small Commodities

by

Chung Ch'ing-kung (钟青公)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 12, 1971)

Chairman Mao instructed us: "All problems regarding actual livelihood of the masses are problems which demand our attention." So far as the light industrial department is concerned, one of the important aspects of work is to grasp well the production of small commodities in order to implement this instruction of Chairman Mao. Many of our comrades have paid attention to this problem, and as a result there is prosperity in the production and supply of small commodities. However, there are still some industrial and business departments that have failed to attach sufficient importance to this problem, and a number of cadres even entertain some incorrect notions.

First, they maintain that the production of small commodities "has no importance whatever." In their eyes, whether a product is important or not depends on whether its size is large or small. Therefore, they place the production of small commodities in a position where their quantity does not matter and where they can be dispensable.

In the field of light industrial production, our so-called "small commodities" are distinguished from major items of production such as yarns, cloth, salt, sugar, paper, cigarettes, soap, and matches as well as durable consumer goods such as bicycles and sewing machines. They are described as "small" merely because their production is on a smaller scale. Small as they may be, their significance is great, and their shortage will cause extensive inconvenience to the people's livelihood and social production. Therefore, we must not treat them with the slightest neglect and the slightest belittlement. We must not think that their quantity does not matter, and still less consider them dispensable.

With the development of new industrial and mining areas, has the supply of pans, bowls, ladles, and basins caught up with demand? With the brisk development of sports activities, has the production arrangement of sports appliances been properly carried out? A large number of educated youths have proceeded to the mountains and rural areas. Is the supply of picks, spades, hoes, and sickles enough for them? With the development of various kinds of farming machines, is the supply of small metal tools such as spanners, pliers, files, and saws sufficient to meet the demands of maintenance and repair? With the use of watches, bicycles, and sewing machines growing in popularity every day, has the development of accessories and spare parts and service items been carried out correspondingly? The quantity of women's hair pins has satisfied the demand for them, but can their

variety and design suit the different tests and fancies of the masses? The people's livelihood and social production pose varied and diversified demands on small commodities, and the production of small commodities should also be varied and diversified. The assertion that small commodities are of "no importance," that "their quantity can be either large or small without making any difference," and that "they are dispensable" are reflections of lack of the over-all viewpoint and of lack of the mass viewpoint.

Second, some cadres maintain that "there is no prospect of development" in undertaking the production of small commodities. They hold that small commodities have low production value and produce little profit and their production "wastes too much energy without getting good results." Thus they assume a perfunctory attitude toward such production.

What is "prospect of development"? We think that all undertakings have prospect of development as long as they satisfy the people's needs and conform to the requirements for the development of the national economy irespective of whether their production value is high or low and whether their profit is large or small. Those people who regard the production as lacking prospect of development because of the low production value and small profit of small commodities merely show that they lack the will to wholeheartedly serve the people as a result of the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's theory of "letting profit take command." Many advanced small factories producing small commodities keep the over-all situation in their minds, willingly act supporting parts, refrain from pursuing fame and gains, and seek improvement and betterment of their technique. When the equipment is backward, they make new innovations. When the technical skill is backward, they also make new innovations. When the product is backward, they get rid of the old and create new items. What is the result? Production is greatly developed and the enterprise undergoes drastic changes, the products are in better quality and priced cheapter, receiving ardent praises from the broad consumers, and scoring unusual achievement by playing an ordinary part. The practice of these advanced small factories proves that the production of small commodities is not "without prospect of development," but has great prospect for development.

Third, they maintain that production of small commodities is "troublesome and complex." According to statistics, the variety and design of commodities handled by the central department store of a large city number about 10,000 to several ten thousand. Among them, over one half are so-called "small commodities." These commodities are numerous in variety, their materials are complex, the quantity of their wholesale is small, and arrangement for their production is really "troublesome." Moreover, a slight negligence would squeeze them out. It is precisely because of this reason that we should all the more make "unified planning and simultaneous consideration as well as appropriate arrangement," and should all the more strengthen the leadership over this kind of work.

Experience of many areas indicates that it is entirely possible to make good arrangement if we firmly establish a mass viewpoint, strengthen investigation and study, and strengthen industrial-commercial coordination, so as

to enable people to grasp the organizational work, provide a stable contingent for production work, and supply a share of raw materials.

Furthermore, the arrangement of production of small commodities has a number of favorable factors. Generally speaking, the production of small commodities requires relatively little raw material, and many production items can be manufactured by utilizing odds and ends and surplus materials as well as waste and sub-standard materials of large factories in producing major products. At the same time, the scale of production of many small commodities is not big. They can be produced through utilizing "a corner of a large factory or a processing line of a small factory," through unfolding multiple-purpose utilization, thereby enabling multiple undertakings to be developed. The so-called "difficulty in making arrangement" is but a pretext of failure to attach importance to the production of small commodities.

Whether or not to attach importance to the production of small commodities is a question of whether or not we are responsible to the people, a question of whether or not we have a mass viewpoint, and after all a fundamental question of "for whom?" Within the "small commodities" there is a major orientation of socialism, and we must by no means attach insufficient importance to them.

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Face the Workers, Peasants, and Soldiers, and Wholeheartedly Serve the People

- An investigative report of Peking Municipal Brush Factory in persisting in the production of "small commodities"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 12, 1971)

After going through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Peking municipal brush factory has clearly defined the orientation of facing the workers, peasants, and soldiers and of wholeheartedly serving the people, scoring unusual achievements in playing an ordinary role in the production of "small commodities." The quality of products is daily improving with large-margin rises in production efficiency, and the variety and designs are in a process in which the old is discarded and the new is created. Comrades of the factory have developed over 500 kinds of products ranging from civilian-use brushes to industrial-use brushes of precision and complexity for sale in many provinces and municipalities throughout the country.

Rectifying Orientation of Service Through Line Struggles

Manufacturing brushes is a minor undertaking. As far as civilian-use brushes are concerned, their production is to meet everyday needs. As far as industrial-use brushes are concerned, they play a "supporting part." The Peking municipal brush factory also went through struggles between the two ideologies and between the two lines on the question of whether or not to persist in maintaining the position of "small commodities" and how to deal with "small commodities." Before the great cultural revolution, some people of this factory cherished the idea of "three-emphasis and three-belittlement": i.e., to emphasize those which have high production value, and belittle those which have low production value; emphasize those which have large wholesale quantity, and belittle those which have small wholesale quantity; emphasize industrial-use brushes and belittle civilian-use brushes. The products of this factory were of inferior quality and high price and the fulfillment of contracts was often delayed. The worker masses sharply criticized saying: "Our factory is small but the air of bureaucracy is high. It's a 'brush yamen [government office].'"

In the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the bourgeois idea of management that reflected Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line was criticized and repudiated. However, the question of how to deal with small commodities was not fully tackled.

At the beginning of 1968, shortly after the establishment of the factory revolutionary committee, a glove factory of the municipality placed an order for 5,000 transverse machine-brushes. The order was accepted but relevant personnel failed to make proper arrangement for production due to the small quantity ordered and the low production value. It was originally agreed to deliver the goods within one month but the order was not fulfilled after

four months. The glove factory was forced to place orders with factories in other cities. The worker masses put forward sharp criticism to the factory revolutionary committee concerning this case. Leadership members of the factory revolutionary committee came to realize that eradication of capitalist ideas of management must not be treated as an ordinary question but must be elevated to the high plane of class struggle for discussion everyday, every month, and every year. In order to eradicate the remnant pernicious influence and to rectify the orientation, they picked out exemplary model cases, held numerous meetings to expose contradictions and to resolve contradictions.

Previously, most of the tooth brushes needed on the Peking market were supplied by other cities. Last year, the commercial department requested the brush factory of the municipality to produce some. At the beginning, the manufactured booth brushes were of inferior quality and high cost due to shortage of equipment and lack of experience. At this moment, some people threw cold water on the effort, saying the production of tooth brush was "looking for trouble."

The comrades studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "Our duty is to be responsible to the people," and raised their understanding concerning the production of small commodities. The broad masses of workers said unanimously: "The former idea of 'three-emphasis and three-belittlement' of our factory, our disregard of urgent market demands, and failure to consider the people's interests were a result of the pernicious influence of the theory of 'letting profit take command.' Now we must resolutely change our previous management methods. Small as they may be, tooth brushes are needed by the people. The people's need is our guide. We can improve the quality of our product if it is bad, and we can overcome difficulties no matter how great they may be."

After making analysis and clarifying the orientation, the broad masses of staff and workers of the factory, following the principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle, turned out 11 sets of special equipment for manufacturing tooth brush after working hard for several months and quickly began production, meeting the market demand.

Discover Ways for Improvement Through Investigations and Interviews

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching concerning investigation and study of social conditions, this factory has since last year carried out over 90 investigations and interviews of over 70 stores and industrial and mining enterprises in the municipality in an effort to solve the following several problems:

To overcome the one-sided viewpoint that "small commodities are dispensable," and to strengthening initiative in continuing the production of small commodities.

Previously, some people of the factory held that the market could get along without brushes, and individual persons even considered discarding this kind of product. After making penetrating investigations, the leadership cadres discovered that not only were brushes indispensable but also there were demands to greatly diversify their variety and design. During an interview with the Hsinhua Printing Works, they found that small brushes for folding the paper were indispensable in the process of binding Chairman Mao's works. They were greatly enlightened by this and they further strengthened their determination to make a success of the production of small commodities for the sake of the revolution.

To overcome the conservative observance of old conventions and rules and complacency over present conditions, and to discover gaps in production.

Previously, many people in the factory thought their brush products were quite satisfactory. After making penetrating studies, they discovered gaps, and relentlessly grasped research work on the variety and design of small commodities.

Take the clothes brush for example. The factory arranged for the production of different varieties after consideration of the different tastes of the urban and rural populations regarding the color of the handles. To take care of different demands from the masses, the factory produced both nylon tooth brushes and tooth brushes of pig bristles. At the same time, they relentlessly grasped production management, strengthened the system of qualitative statistics and qualitative analysis, set up a quality-testing system for coordinating between self-testing, mutual-testing and specialized testing in order to insure the quality of products.

To overcome blindness and passiveness in production, make clear the laws of governing the production and marketing of brushes, and seize the initiative of production.

Previously, the factory produced more when the commercial department ordered for more, and produced less when it ordered for less. After making investigation and carrying out interviews, they had a general idea of the market demand. Last year when they made arrangement for the production of paint brushes, the commercial department placed an order for 600,000 pieces. An investigation indicated that the market demand was larger, so the factory increased the output to 900,000 pieces, more adequately satisfying the market demand. In the past, the stripe cleaning brushes for the textile industry were used by over 20 consumer concerns and were made in over 20 different specifications. After making investigation and interviews, the factory found out that this kind of stripe brush was used in the same way everywhere. So comrades of the factory put all samples together, made changes, and designed and trial produced a set of brushes of unified specifications, facilitating industrial production and receiving approval from consumers.

View the New Feature of Production Through Two "Changes"

With knowledge improved and the orientation made clear, the production of this factory assumes a new aspect.

The idea of "emphasizing industrial-use and belittling civilian consumption" is changed into that of serving the people "wholly" and "thoroughly." Attaching importance to industrial-use brushes of higher production value and belittling civilian-use brushes of lower production value has been an old problem of this factory. Since the cultural revolution, leading cadres of the factory have been using the "three constantly read articles" to educate people. On the basis of making investigation and interviews, they have ceaselessly improved their work, changing the notion of "emphasizing industrial-use and belittling civilian-use" into serving the people "wholly" and "thoroughly."

In order to enable the workers, peasants, and soldiers to buy economical and nice-looking brushes, they urged the masses to design product and carry out trial production, turning out "small hand brushes," "small mustache brushes," "clothes-bedding twin-purpose brushes," and "bristle laundry brushes" and other types of small commodity of good quality and low price, receiving approval from the consumers and the market.

In the summer of last year, the factory received a telephone call from a customer who had bought a bamboo-handle brush the bristles of which fell off after the brush had been used for less than one month. The person on duty immediately replied: "We'll give you a new brush in exchange right away." After the telephone conversation, the comrades held a discussion: Simply changing a new brush would only tackle the problem for this individual consumer but would not help to tackle the quality problem of the products. Thereupon, they sent men to visit and interview the consumer and to further find out the problem of broken wire. After making studies, they experimented with nylon wire as a substitute for cotton thread, greatly raising the quality of the bamboo-handle brushes.

Cadres at the factory have done away with the "brush government office" mentality, serving people at their own premises instead. In order to raise the level of regional coordination and to play well the role of "supporting part" for major industries, they time and again took the initiative in going to the consumers to understand their requirements and solicit their views, till the consumers were finally satisfied.

Before the cultural revolution, the factory used to manufacture brushes for a knitting factory of the municipality but the relationship was far from satisfactory as a result of the long delays in making delivery, the inferior quality of the product, and an inflexible attitude of service. Since last year, the brush factory has again and again sent men to this knitting factory to find out details of the use to which the brushes were put and the quality requirements for various kinds of brush. The factory leaders conscientiously

made trial production, went to the workshops to make trial application together with the workers, finally enabling the quality of brushes to reach the required standard. On several occasions, they visited and conducted interviews with a glove factory which had discontinued business relations at one time. This factory's demand for brushes was not in a big quantity, but its quality requirement was very strict. The brush factory not only accepted the task of whole-set production, but also speedily manufactured some specialized equipment in order to enable the products to suit the required specifications and to raise the quality of products.

In February this year, a chemical plant in Hantan placed an order for 46 steel-wire pipe brushes in 18 different specifications and requested the factory to make delivery within six or seven days. The quantity of this order was small but the specifications were complex, and it would have taken at least a month to make delivery at the normal rate of production. However, the factory considered the order as a demand made by socialist construction, and it was willing to "take the trouble" in order to give support to a brother unit. After some strenuous effort by the workers, the factory made delivery of the products to the consumer in only five days' time.

Joint Investigation Team of the
Ministry of Light Industry and the
Peking Municipal Third Bureau of
Light Industry

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INDUSTRIAL DESIGNING

Designers in Anshan Coking and Refractory Materials Designing Institute Revolutionize Thinking

(NCNA-English Shenyang, June 21, 1971)

the anshan coking and refractory materials designing institute in northeast china is giving education in ideology and political line in connection with designing and scientific research. it has achieved remarkable success in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line in such work.

the institute has submitted a great number of fairly advanced and economical designs to the state over the past two years. in 1970 alone, apart from drawing up designs for major state projects, members of the institute undertook 30 important items of scientific research including eleven which filled up gaps in china's production of coking and refractory materials. among these are a large capacity coke oven, the biggest domestically designed, and lining for converters. both are up to advanced technical standards.

the institute undertakes designing and research of coking and refractory materials for the whole country. most of the designers and research workers are intellectuals trained in old schools. formerly, under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, some of them sought fame and wealth, ignored politics and "put technique in command". the newly established institute revolutionary committee recognized that in order to help designers foster a proletarian world outlook and do designing and research whole-heartedly for the revolution, it must pay great attention to revolutionizing people's thinking and giving prominence to proletarian politics.

in the light of chairman mao's great teaching "this change in world outlook is something fundamental", the institute revolutionary committee organized the designers and research workers to study chairman mao's three constantly read articles. it gave them education in the suffering of the exploited in the old society and contrasted it with the present happiness of the people. it deepened revolutionary mass criticism. it arranged for them to be re-educated by the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in factories and the countryside

and guided them in shifting their class stand, changing their feelings and fostering the ideology of serving proletarian politics in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

using hot pressed briquettes of coal, iron ore and lime no smelt iron is an advanced technique. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, technicians who had been much poisoned by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line regarded their work on this as a good opportunity to seek personal fame and wealth. they made experiments behind closed doors many years on end and spent a lot of money to no avail.

the institute revolutionary committee organized mao tsetung thought study classes in which members of the institute repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching that politics is the commander, the soul in everything and criticized such

counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "seek fame and become an expert" and "put technique in command" advocated by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers.

thus members of the institute recognized that the making of such hot pressed briquettes was a major issue in carrying out and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line and developing china's iron and steel industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. they knew that it was not a purely technical problem and that they must not make experiments for the individualistic aim of seeking fame and wealth.

the designers and research workers went to the anshan steel plant to study and make experiments with the workers. whenever they were confronted with difficulties they studied chairman mao's works and tried to find solutions. in order to obtain scientific data and grasp the laws of making the briquettes, some members worked day and night on the spot and others went to learn from factories in other parts of the country. with the help of concerned units they succeeded in the experiment in 39 months. summing up their experience, they said: "if we don't triumph over selfish thought we can't become socialist-minded and do a good job in revolutionizing designing. provided we give prominence to politics in designing, we have a clear-cut orientation forward, strength in our work and the guarantee for victory, and our road becomes broader as we press ahead."

an engineer used to read technical books into the small hours of the night in his quest for fame, yet achieved no result. later, the leadership assigned him to work at a construction site. the workers' loyalty to the great leader chairman mao and their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death was a big education to him. so he strove to study mao tsetung thought, conscientiously remould his world outlook and contribute to the building of the great socialist motherland. he and a number of designers and workers successfully made china's first large capacity coke oven after solving some complicated technical problems.

an aspect of the sharp struggle between chairman mao's revolutionary line and liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line is whether to go among the masses, make investigation and adhere to the idea that practice is primary in designing or to sit in the office and design according to foreign conventions.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution liu shao-chi and his agents in the designing departments spread subjective idealist fallacies and one-sidedly stressed the "specialization" of designing. this caused the designers to divorce themselves from proletarian politics, from production and from the masses.

during the cultural revolution the institute revolutionary committee guided the designers and research workers in studying chairman mao's writings on the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge. through chairman mao's teaching that correct ideas "come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment", they realized that a correct, advanced design was neither innate in one's brain nor did it come from books but from revolutionary practice. so designers and research workers must go among the masses and closely combine designing with the practice of production.

the designing of coke ovens is a major task of the institute. formerly, the designers ignored studying how to make coke ovens suited to china's conditions, and blindly copied foreign designs ranging from the shape of the bricks to the structure of the body of a coke oven. so coke ovens were made of over 1,000 shapes of bricks. this complicated production of bricks affected coking.

the institute revolutionary committee last year organized the designers and research workers to go to the coking and refractory materials plants to do productive labour and study how to improve the designs of the brick. helped by veteran workers, they studied various types and simplified the 1,000 into 500, raising efficiency in brick-making.

the designers received a deep education from the workers in the course of designing additions to a refractory materials plant. the plant was a small one built by indigenous methods. the project was to be enlarged so as to keep pace with the iron and steel industry. at first the designers drew up a plan for a new plant to be built beside the old one. this would require six million yuan and 13 hectares of farmland. the construction headquarters held a mao tsetung thought study class of workers, revolutionary cadres and designers to examine the design. the workers pointed out that the design did not conform to chairman mao's teaching because it did not take into consideration agriculture and the peasants' interests and did not carry out the principle of building up the country through diligence and frugality. led by the workers the designers made a number of on-the-spot surveys and decided to enlarge the plant on its present site without taking over even one plot of farmland. this reduced the investment by one-third. in addition, designing, construction and production went on at the same time to speed up construction.

formerly, the institute only drew up designs for big modern plants and did not serve medium-sized and small industries. during the great proletarian cultural revolution the designers and research workers conscientiously studied chairman mao's policy of "walking on two legs" (see note) in socialist construction. they recognized that the designing work used to stress big projects to the neglect of medium-sized and small ones and concentrate on modern methods to the neglect of indigenous ones. it was affected by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and did not conform to the principle of building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the simple hungchi no. three coke oven was designed and built by revolutionary people during the big leap forward in 1958. it had the good points of being small, requiring little investment and using available equipment and material. later, liu shao-chi and his agents in the field of metallurgy stopped the project and even threw away the blueprints. during the cultural revolution the masses asked that this coke oven be built and hoped that blueprints would be provided to help develop the small local iron and steel industry. with members of the revolutionary committee taking the lead, the institute completed the designing in 18 days.

over the past two years the designing institute has drawn up many designs for small coking and refractory materials plants which meet the need for expanding local industry. the designs have been well received by workers and poor and lower-middle peasants.

in revolutionizing designing, the designers and workers have displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to scale the peak of science and technology and worked out many new work processes and made many new pieces of equipment and new structures. in 1968 the institute revolutionary committee decided to solve two key technical problems -- the production of programming controllers and electron charge balances in making the lining of steel converters. neither had yet been domestically designed and produced. the designers and research workers assigned to this job went to a factory to cooperate with the workers and after repeated experiments they succeeded. this has contributed to the automation of the production of converter lining.

note: the policy of "walking on two legs" includes the simultaneous development of national and local industries, of large enterprises and medium-sized and small enterprises and of simultaneously using modern and indigenous methods of production.

MECHANIZATION OF FARMING

Self-Reliant North China Production Brigade Achieves Farming Semi-Mechanization

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, June 21, 1971)

the chiachiachuang production brigade in north china's shansi province has basically mechanized or semi-mechanized farming by improving farm tools in accordance with the principle of self-reliance.

this brigade in fenyang county now has over 100 varieties of 800 mechanical farm tools and implements. except for the trucks, tractors and motors which were supplied by the state, all the farm tools and implements were made or remodelled by the poor and lower-middle peasants. the major part of farm work and processing of farm and side-line products is now mechanized or semi-mechanized.

the production brigade has a population of 1,700 people and works more than 246 hectares of farmland. the soil on the low-lying land was saline. a people's commune was formed in 1958 under the guidance of the party's general line for building socialism. small plots of land were combined and the collective economy grew. the people launched a campaign to improve the land centred on transforming the saline soil. this was a tremendous job and the people saw that it could not all be done by the labour power they had. inspired by the great leader chairman mao's teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", the poor and lower-middle peasants began to improve their farm tools and made new ones in 1959.

bringing into full play the strength of its collective economy, the brigade made farm tools and improved designs by relying on its own effort. the poor and lower-middle peasants set up a workshop in the village, fitted it out with equipment, and collected funds and trained technical personnel themselves. they used old and discarded material to make 55 pieces of casting, forging, milling and other equipment. included were

an iron smelting furnace, drilling machines, grinding wheels and equipment for removing sand. the workshop not only can assemble small and medium-sized farm tools and equipment but can also turn out big machines of relatively modern designs. for example, with the help of technicians, they designed and made a grain drier that has a capacity of 1.5 tons of grain per hour. they also trained 100 technicians to the level of fairly high skills.

in improving the farm tools, the brigade started with simpler tools and then went on to trial-produce more advanced tools. it turned out a wheat thresher which can thresh more than 500 kilogrammes of wheat per hour which the masses welcome. later, they felt that the machine could do more than thresh only wheat and decided to improve it. after collecting the opinions of the masses, they made a design and kept improving the machine. they finally turned out a thresher that can deal with wheat, millet, maize, sorghum and pulses. in this way they mechanized the threshing of grain. the time for harvesting and threshing has been cut by two-thirds.

the chiachiachuang production brigade concentrated on mechanizing farming as the way to raise production. when it had mechanized and semi-mechanized the bulk of the ploughing, transportation and other work, it concentrated on transforming the threshing process. in a few years, it made threshers, winnowers and a big grain drier. although grain output went up, less manpower was spent on threshing and the time needed was cut by half.

in mechanizing agriculture, the brigade also paid attention to relieving the women commune members of some daily household chores. rice husking and flour milling were heavy household work for the women, so the peasants directed vigorous efforts to making machinery which now does the work for all the households of the brigade.

the great increase in the use of machinery has raised labour productivity. now more labour power can be concentrated on farmland improvement projects during the slack season. a full time specialized team does this work during the busy season too so as to transform the saline soil faster and more effectively. a network of drainage ditches has been dug which has lowered the water table considerably. at the same time, many irrigation works have been constructed. over 180 hectares of formerly saline land has been turned into good farmland giving stable high yield.

agricultural mechanization has given impetus to the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations. in 1970, the brigade's average per hectare grain yield was 7.5 tons and ginned cotton 0.75 ton. it has planted a total of 96,000 trees in addition to setting up a fruit orchard that covers 3.3 hectares. the number of pigs averaged one head per capita. coupled with the growth of agriculture, the brigade's contribution to the state has been increasing too. over the past few years the brigade's annual grain sale to the state averaged 500 tons. the brigade's collective economy has developed considerably, with its public accumulation funds reaching 1.2 million yuan and its grain reserves coming to 300 tons. the livelihood of the commune members has also been greatly improved. every household has bank deposits and surplus grain in store.

IRON MINE

Strengthened Party Leadership Brings About Expansion of East China Iron Mine

(NCNA-English Nanking, June 22, 1971)

the fenghuangshan iron mine in nanking, east china, is developing vigorously thanks to the efforts of the leading members of the mine's party committee in seriously studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in relation to production. they go among the workers, make investigation and study and are able to lead well.

in the first four months of this year the mine completed 43.3 per cent of its 1971 production plan, and daily output hit an all-time high. at the same time, a new mine was opened thanks to self-reliance.

after the mine party committee was set up last year, it grasped ideological revolutionization of the leading body. the committee members went among the workers and led them in making achievements in both revolution and production.

they discussed how to make still greater contributions to the metallurgical industry this year in the course of studying chairman mao's "on practice", "where do correct ideas come from?" and other brilliant works. chairman mao teaches that correct ideas "come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." the members of the party committee strove to use the theory and method of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to conduct repeated, deep-going investigations and acquire first-hand material so that they could smoothly expand production.

the tunnelling team fell behind its weekly production plan in january. judging by their past experience, some leading comrades thought this was due to a shortage in transport vehicles. so they bought more tubs. but production still lagged behind. what was the cause?

in line with chairman mao's teaching "conclusions invariably come after investigation, and not before", leading comrades of the party committee worked and lived among the miners and listened to their opinions. in this way they gathered a lot of first-hand information and found the cause being the failure of certain leading members of the tunnelling team to handle correctly the relations between revolution and production. they ran a mao tsetung thought study class in which the leading comrades of the party committee and the leading members of the tunnelling team seriously studied chairman mao's teaching "grasp revolution, promote production". then they persistently placed revolution in command of production, strengthened political and ideological work, and successfully brought into play the enthusiasm of the miners. at the same time, they reorganized labour power and improved the method of marshalling the tubs in the light of miners' proposals. as a result, both revolution and production improved. daily output of iron ore doubled.

from this instance, the party committee members came to understand that careful investigation and study at the grass-roots level is the dialectical materialist style of work which chairman mao commends; it is the concrete application

of the materialist theory of reflection and an important guarantee for the implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line and correct leadership of work.

one-fourth of the manpower and equipment of the opencut mine has been sent to help the new mine. the question arose of whether the opencut mine could increase its production. the miners answered affirmatively on the basis of their practical experience and objective conditions. but some people said that the maximum had been reached for the equipment.

leading members of the mine party committee went to the coal faces to investigate the volume of the deposit and grades of ore and stripping methods. they talked things over with the miners. they found that there was a great potential of manpower and equipment and that the conservative idea showed the persistence of the pernicious counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi who saw only things and not the dynamic factor of man. the leading members firmly supported some miners' suggestion to transform a down-the-hole drill which is key equipment in opencut mining. the miners did away with fetishes and in the spirit of hard struggle improved the drill which dates back to the 40's. the party committee asked the miners to make revolutionary mass criticism of the liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in connection with this incident. the miners pointed out that the conservative idea was metaphysical. as a result, the whole mine launched a mass movement to tap potential and iron ore output rose considerably.

the party committee members recognized that the miners armed with mao tsetung thought have wide practical experience. the concept of practice being primary must be adhered to. to do this they must, in accordance with chairman mao's mass line, first learn modestly from the masses, take their ideas and concentrate them, then go to the masses and carry them through. the designers put forward several different plans for opening the new mine. the party committee members went to the proposed site, walked over a dozen peaks in the area and visited the peasants to make investigations. they called an on-the-spot enlarged meeting of the party committee at the new mine site and asked the designers and some veteran miners to discuss the plans. the plan which was adopted pooled the good points of various designs. it called for less equipment and investment and ensured that the iron mine was opened and in operation in a very short time.

COAL MINING

East China Hsien Builds Small Coal Pits

(NCNA-English Hangchow, June 22, 1971)

chienteh county in chekiang province, east china, has had a successful mass movement to locate and open coal deposits since the end of 1969. working in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the people have discovered over 370 deposits in the county. they are guided by the great leader chairman mao's strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people".

now 90 per cent of the people's communes have begun to exploit coal deposits. some 220,000 tons of coal had been excavated by the end of this may. this has helped local industrial and agricultural production.

this mountainous county has rich coal resources. in 1958 the masses opened a number of coal pits under the guidance of the general line for building socialism. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in chekiang pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they spread such reactionary fallacies as "coal deposits south of the yangtze river are small and not worth opening." they closed down many pits, bringing the mass movement to run mines to a standstill. during the great proletarian cultural revolution the masses have conscientiously studied chairman mao's line, principles and policies on building socialism. they appreciate the importance of opening local coal resources in order to develop industry and agriculture. they sharply criticized the crimes of liu shao-chi and company in undermining the coal industry south of the yangtze. the county's revolutionary committees at all levels ran mao tsetung thought study classes of various types in line with chairman mao's teaching that in carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction it is essential to adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch a vigorous mass movement. they showed the importance of responding to chairman mao's call and end the dependence of the south on the north for coal. at the same time, they propagated the political and economic significance of developing the coal industry. this set the masses in action.

leading members of the county revolutionary committee joined workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to go to the mountains to locate deposits in all weather.

leading members of the laotsun commune led 200 commune members in scouring 140 hills and mountains and at last found a large deposit of high-grade anthracite coal in an area that some bourgeois technical authorities said had no coal.

in opening mines for the revolution, the county combined mass efforts to locate deposits with the work of professional geologists. general surveys and prospecting at key points were carried out at the same time.

the county mobilized tens of thousands of people on several occasions in the past year and more to find coal deposits. several hundred finds were reported and about 1,000 samples of coal were obtained.

the people of the county lacked adequate equipment and technique when they started opening mines. they discussed

whether they should rely on their own efforts to start or ask the state for assistance. this was a struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines. the masses repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's efforts." they also learned from the heroic taching oilfield workers who guided themselves with mao tsetung thought to open up a modern oilfield rapidly. they said: "we are digging coal for the revolution and we'll do it no matter what the difficulties. we must do a good job, for this will be a heavy blow to imperialism, revisionism and reaction exclamation"

the people put up sheds and began by using mattocks as coal picks and dust pans as tub cars. they rapidly opened a number of coal pits with improvised methods.

the shihping commune started mining coal with four mattocks. they used local material to replace modern equipment -- using oil lamps for lighting, winnowing fans as ventilators, buckets to carry off water and windlasses for hoists. they accumulated funds, added equipment and acquired technique in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. now the commune has 20 coal pits plus a pair of shafts with an annual capacity of 10,000 tons. the shihping commune's good experience was popularized throughout the county. the 200 and more coal pits set up self-reliantly in the county have ended its long dependence on supplies of coal from elsewhere.

the building of coal pits by indigenous methods was followed by a technical innovations campaign. the coal pits were renovated in the direction of semi-mechanization and mechanization. for example, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the lichia commune worked out designs themselves through several months of hard struggle and successfully devised tip carts, hoists, blowers, light rails and many other things, totalling more than 500 pieces of equipment. they also set up a 150-metre-long overhead conveyor line that spans a reservoir. this raised work efficiency dozens of times.

interference by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line before the great proletarian cultural revolution was responsible for the backwardness of local industry in the county. there were only 21 small factories in 1965. the development of coal production since the end of 1969 provides ample fuel for the locality and helping accumulate funds. this has given a powerful impetus to the running of small factories. now 190 small enterprises including iron smelting, chemical fertilizer, iron mining, cement and pesticides are run at county, commune and brigade levels.

the county set up 230 kilometres of power transmission lines. this supplies electricity not only to the coal mines but for drainage and irrigation and grain and fodder processing. nine roads lead to the mining areas and this provides motor transport service to the hilly communes and promotes the flow of goods between city and countryside.

the coal pits supply funds for developing agriculture. some communes and brigades that run coal pits have accumulated enough funds to buy tractors, trucks, pumps, threshers and other farm machines. every commune has electric lighting and every brigade a radio rediffusion service. the county's grain output exceeds the target set by the national programme

for agricultural development. pig raising and other sidelines have also expanded. revolution and production are forging ahead throughout the county. speaking of the changes that have taken place in the past year and more, the people say: "we owe what we have today to chairman mao."

AGRICULTURE

China's Southern Provinces Report Excellent Summer Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, June 21, 1971)

many provinces in the southern parts of china, including chekiang, anhwei, szechwan, yunnan and kiangsi, have reported excellent summer harvests. output of wheat, rapeseed, broad beans and peas are all above last year's summer harvest.

the success was won by the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and the cadres at all levels by firmly carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. just before last year's autumn sowing, the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the chinese communist party was published and it was a great encouragement to the people. they pushed the mass movement for the living study and application of chairman mao's works to a new high. in the education in ideology and political line, the masses relentlessly criticized idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces and the landlord and capitalist classes' theory of human nature and the theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. the study and revolutionary mass criticism raised the people's consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they displayed great initiative in sowing and managing the summer crops and this laid a sound foundation for the good harvests.

the mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pice-setter in agriculture, has been in a high tide since last winter. the areas made conscientious efforts to find out in what ways they lag behind tachai. tachai's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and its communist style of cherishing a deep love for the state and the collective have taken deeper root in the minds of the people. the people in these provinces worked hard to accumulate farmyard manure, applied large amounts of fertilizer, carried out intensive farming and strengthened field work. the poor and lower-middle peasants in chekiang and anhwei fought unswervingly against windstorms, drought, insect pests and heavy rains. they overcame these natural adversities to win excellent harvests.

chekiang province, which has reported average grain yields surpassing the target set in the national programme for agricultural development two years running, again sets all-time records this summer for total grain output and per unit yield. record summer crops have been reaped both in the plains and in the remote hilly regions.

in szechwan, china's major grain producing province, the sowing and field work of summer harvested crops started earlier and was done better this year. guided by chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the people in the province paid great attention to grain production while expanding the production of industrial crops. the province's rapeseed acreage this year was 7.9 per cent larger than in 1970. many advanced units registered excellent harvests of grain and oil-bearing crops.

the poor and lower-middle peasants in kiangsi, anhwei and yunnan improved farming technique, spread advanced experience and carried out scientific farming. in northern anhwei, the province's important wheat producing area, old methods were abandoned following improvements in the farming system. the people farmed scientifically and brought in a good summfr harvest.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Albanian Comrades

(NCNA-English Peking, June 22, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with reshat alia, chief of the restoration department of the state archive bureau of albania, and sami maro, a technician of the bureau.

present on the occasion were xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and fatbardh dedja, third secretary of the albanian embassy in peking.

also present were leading members of the departments concerned and staff members yueh chih-chien, hao meng-pi, li lien-ching, yu li-chun, chang yi-pin, li chung-ying, hsia nai, tsao wen-pin, wang chung-shu, tao miao-fa and chen tso-yu.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Opening Ceremony for Friendly Guinean-Chinese Women's Basketball Matches Held in Conakry

(NCNA-English Conakry, June 20, 1971)

a ceremony was held here yesterday to inaugurate the friendly matches between the guinean women basketball players and the chinese women basketball team which is on a friendly visit to guinea.

among those present at the ceremony were mrs. saifoulaye, wife of diallo saifoulaye, guinean minister of state in charge of foreign affairs; keita mamadi, deputy permanent secretary of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party and secretary of state in charge of education; diallo abdoulaye, secretary of state in charge of youth, sports and popular culture; and fadel gissin, president of the guinean national basketball federation.

han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, was also present.

when the chinese team and a guinean team entered the hall, they were warmly greeted by the spectators. the national anthems of the two countries were played and team pennons exchanged. guinean leaders present at the ceremony warmly shook hands with the players.

after the opening ceremony, a friendly match was held between the two teams.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation Between Chinese and Iraqi Government Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 21, 1971)

_____ an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of iraq was signed here today.

vice-premier li hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony.

fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and sadoun hammadi, leader of the iraqi economic and technical delegation and minister of oil and mining, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony on the iraqi side were members of the iraqi economic and technical delegation fakhri yasin kadouri, mahdi al-obaede, shaker ali al-abdullah, abdul halim al-rawi, hazim k. al-khalaf, sami jawad ali nawfal, adib youssif kakos, sadik kadhim al-atia, faiez n. tomas and zozek al-rawanduzi; as well as mundher a. h. araim, iraqi ambassador to china and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

present on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of the departments concerned chi peng-fei, chen mu-hua, hsu chin-chiang, ho ying, li yung-kai, li tsan, chou chueh, lu hsueh-chien, li liu-ken, chien tung-liang and wu ai-fang.

before the ceremony began, vice-premier li hsien-nien, minister fang yi and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei met minister sadoun hammadi and all the members of the iraqi economic and technical delegation he is leading.

iraqi ambassador to china mundher a.h. araim was present at the meeting.

Premier Chou En-lai and Others Meet Minister Sadoun Hammadi and Other Distinguished Iraqi Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, June 21, 1971)

_____ chou en-lai, premier of the state council, minister fang yi and vice-minister chen mu-hua of economic relations with foreign countries, and vice-minister hsu chin-chiang of the fuel and chemical industries met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with sadoun hammadi, minister of oil and mining, and all the members of the iraqi economic and technical delegation he is leading.

present on the occasion were members of the iraqi economic and technical delegation fakhri yasin kadouri, mahdi al-obaede, shaker ali al-abdullah, abdul halim al-rawi, hazim k. al-khalaf, sami jawad ali nawfal, adib yokssif kakos, sadik kadhim al-atia, faiez n. tomas and zozek al-rawanduzi.

mundher a.h. araim, iraqi ambassador to china, and rafia y. al-hashimi, first secretary of the iraqi embassy in peking, were present.

also present were leading members and staff members of the chinese departments concerned ho ying, li yung-kai, li tsan, chou chueh, lu hsueh-chien, lo nan-lin, yu chin-chi, yi liu-ken, chien tung-liang and wu ai-fang.

Minister Sadoun Hammadi Gives Banquet on Occasion of Iraqi Economic and Technical Delegation's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, June 21, 1971)

sadoun hammadi, iraqi minister of oil and mining, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the iraqi economic and technical delegation he is leading.

vice-premier of the state council li hsien-nien, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei attended.

minister sadoun hammadi spoke at the banquet. he spoke of the delegation's success in its visit to china. he said: the agreement signed between our two countries with a view to dealing blows at the interests of imperialism has realized the noble aims of the eight principles which premier chou en-lai put forward for china's cooperation with developing countries. these principles have translated the internationalist spirit into concrete principles guiding the intercourse between the peoples of various countries.

the minister said: our people today are increasingly aware of your revolution and its achievements, your people's unification, initiative and unity under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung. your government faithfully supports the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against the zionist occupation of part of our territories. your government also condemns those western countries headed by the united states for their policy of giving continuous support to israel. your government and people firmly stand on the side of the fatherland liberation movement launched by the arab peoples and give them full support and aid.

minister sadoun hammadi said: we arab people will continue faithfully to support your just cause, oppose the ceaseless aggression perpetrated by the united states for its forcible occupation of taiwan and support to the puppet government there; and fully support the restoration of china's legitimate right to her seat in the united nations. we arab people will continue to stand on the side of the indochinese peoples, and link our struggle with their struggle as one battlefront. the struggle of the indochinese peoples has deflated the vicious arrogance of u.s. imperialism which manipulates the destiny of the people of various countries, and of its running dogs. your government clearly understands the lofty goal the indochinese peoples and the people of the world are striving for, and therefore makes big efforts to support them. chairman mao, the leader of the chinese people, has expounded this firm stand and the great sacrifice ready to be made in his historic statement of may 20, 1970.

minister sadoun hammadi said: the developing countries need more economic and technical cooperation to develop their own strength and free their national economy from foreign monopoly. but the united states is using armed force to obstruct this, causing resistance by the people of various countries. the people of various countries are struggling for independent exploitation and disposal of their national resources, for bringing about social prosperity and supporting the people of other countries. for this purpose, we must continue to strengthen cooperation and unity so as to eliminate imperialism and its monopoly.

in his speech, minister fang yi said: during its visit to china, the iraqi economic and technical delegation led by minister sadoun hammadi held friendly talks with us and we signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between china and iraq. your visit has made beneficial contribution to strengthening the friendship between the chinese and iraqi people.

minister fang yi said: the chinese people's great leader chairman mao points out: "the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." we regard the achievements of the iraqi government and people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for safeguarding independence and developing economy as contributions to the common cause of the people of various countries in asia, africa and latin america against imperialism and as a support to china. we appreciate the part iraq plays in international affairs and its support to china, and sincerely thank her.

minister fang yi reaffirmed: following the teachings of our great leader chairman mao, we chinese people will unswervingly fulfil our proletarian internationalist duties and contribute our share to the anti-imperialist struggle. we firmly support the people in asia, africa and latin america and in the rest of the world in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and big-power hegemony. we will always side with the people of iraq and the palestinian and other arab peoples and with the people of various countries in the world and carry the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs through to the end.

minister fang yi asked the distinguished iraqi guests to convey the profound feelings of friendship of the chinese people to the iraqi people upon their return home. he said: we are convinced that our friendship and unity will be constantly strengthened and developed in the common anti-imperialist struggle.

present at the banquet were leading members of the departments concerned chen mu-hua, hsu chin-chiang, chung yu-yi, chang wen-min, ting hsi-lin, ho ying, han hsu, chou jung-kuo, li yung-kai, li tsan, wang yueh-hsi, cheng fei, chiang ping, lin ai-li, chou chueh and lu hsueh-chien.

diplomatic envoys of arab countries to china and representative of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking also attended the banquet.

present were all the members of the iraqi economic and technical delegation, iraqi ambassador to china mundher a. h. araim and diplomatic officials of the iraqi embassy here.

Iraqi Economic and Technical Delegation Visits China-Korea Friendship People's Commune on Peking's Outskirts

(NCNA-English Peking, June 21, 1971)

sadoun hammadi, minister of oil and mining of iraq, and the iraqi economic and technical delegation he is leading this morning visited the hunghsing china-korea friendship people's commune on peking's outskirts. they were accompanied by hsu chin-chiang, chinese vice-minister of the fuel and chemical industries, and others.

mundher a.h. araim, iraqi ambassador to china, went with the delegation on the visit.

sadoun hammadi and the other distinguished iraqi guests were warmly welcomed by members of the commune. hanging across the main crossroads were streamers with slogans, including "a warm welcome to the iraqi economic and technical delegation exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and iraq exclamation" the commune members shouted slogans and warmly applauded the distinguished guests upon their arrival. leading members of the commune went forward to shake hands warmly with the distinguished guests.

han hsin, leading member of the commune, gave a brief account of the commune to the delegation. then the distinguished iraqi guests visited a duck farm, an irrigation canal, paddy fields, an agricultural machinery repair shop, a threshing ground and a dairy farm.

in the past few days, the delegation attended a performance of the piano music "the red lantern" with peking opera singing presented by the central philharmonic society, the piano concerto "the yellow river" and the symphonic arrangement of the peking opera "shachiapang", and visited the palace museum, and the historical scenic spots of the summer palace, the great wall and the ming tombs. they were accompanied by leading members of the chinese departments concerned fang yi, chen mu-hua and ho ying on various occasions.

Iraqi Economic and Technical Delegation Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, June 22, 1971)

the iraqi economic and technical delegation led by dr. sadoun hammadi, minister of oil and mining, left here by air this morning for kwangchow before returning home. the delegation has concluded a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by minister fang yi and vice-minister chen mu-hua of economic relations with foreign countries, vice-minister hsu chin-chiang of the fuel and chemical industries, director ho ying of the department of west asian and african affairs of the foreign ministry, and leading members of other departments concerned chou jung-kuo, li yung-kai, li tsan, wang yuen-hsi, and chou chueh, as well as several thousand revolutionary people of peking.

also present at the airport were:

mundher a.h. araim, iraqi ambassador to china,

diplomatic envoys of other arab countries to china and a representative of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

peking airport flew the national flags of china and iraq today. when minister sadoun hammadi and the other distinguished iraqi guests, accompanied by minister fang yi and others, walked round to bid farewell to the masses, the crowd beat drums and gongs, waved the national flags of china and iraq, bouquets and colourful scarves and shouted slogans to express firm support to the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors.

the distinguished iraqi guests were accompanied to kwangchow by lu hsueh-chien, a leading member of a department of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries.

MALAYSIA

Malayan National Liberation Army Scores Fresh Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, June 20, 1971)

the 12th detachment of the malayan national liberation army wiped out over 30 enemy troops and captured a quantity of weapons and other military materials in a daring ambush along the malayan-thailand border area recently, announced the "voice of malayan revolution" yesterday.

on the morning of may 26, a joint patrol of the malayan and thailand reactionaries was ambushed by the malayan national liberation army in perak state. the commanders and fighters of the malayan national liberation army who fought heroically in close coordination with flexible tactics killed eight and wounded more than ten enemy troops in fierce fighting. they captured one light machine gun, two automatic rifles, one sub-machine gun, about 1,000 rounds of bullets and a quantity of other military materials.

at noon the same day, another enemy patrol coming hurriedly to the rescue of the ambushed troops was intercepted by another unit of the liberation army. four enemy men were killed, four others wounded and the enemy attempt was foiled.

commenting on the battle, the radio said on the same day that "under the leadership of the malayan communist party, the malayan national liberation army and the revolutionary masses in the base and guerrilla areas are imbued with indomitable and dauntless revolutionary heroism and can neither be cowed nor deceived. they are determined to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, strengthen their unity, fight hard and bring the revolutionary armed struggle to complete victory."

Malayan National Liberation Army Scores New Victories

(NCNA-English Peking, June 21, 1971)

the malayan national liberation army, fighting in the malaya-thailand border areas and in perak, kelantan and kedah states, is growing stronger in the course of fighting and has scored successive victories with the support of the people of all nationalities, according to a broadcast of the "voice of malayan revolution" on june 19.

according to incomplete figures, from april 1 to the end of may, the liberation army fought many battles with malayan and thai reactionaries in areas of perak and kelantan states near the thai border, killing or wounding over 130 enemy men and capturing a quantity of weapons and military materials.

from april 1 to may 10, in the perak-thailand border area, the enemy trod on mines laid by the liberation army on 9 occasions, and lost more than 50 men killed or wounded. in the kelantan-thailand border area, the liberation army wiped out nearly 10 enemy men with mines. on may 26, in battles in northern perak and another area, the liberation army annihilated over 30 enemy men and captured a quantity of weapons, bullets and other military materials. on april 13, in a counter-attack upon the enemy in northern kelantan, a team of the people's mass movement of the liberation army put out of action more than 40 enemy men.

during intervals between battles, the malayan national liberation army went to the villages in perak, kelantan and kedah, got into the very midst of the broad masses to mobilize and organize them and set up various kinds of armed organizations. at present, the flames of armed struggle are raging in broad areas, the guerrilla areas and bases have been more consolidated and expanded.

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Marks 23rd Anniversary of Anti-British War for National Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 21, 1971)

on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the anti-british war for national liberation waged by the malayan people, the "voice of malayan revolution" in an editorial on june 19 called on the malayan people to hold their guns tightly, persist in armed struggle and seize still greater victories.

the editorial said: "june 20 is the 23rd anniversary of the anti-british war for national liberation waged by the people of our country. in the past 23 years, under the leadership of the communist party of malaya, the people of all nationalities in our country, displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win and holding their guns firmly in hands, have frustrated the attacks launched by hundreds of thousands of british imperialist and puppet troops and police, shaken the colonial rule of british imperialism, and pushed the revolutionary cause of our people to a new stage."

the editorial said: "the great teacher of the proletariat chairman mao points out: 'experience in the class struggle in the era of imperialism teaches us that it is only by the power of the gun that the working class and the labouring masses can defeat the armed bourgeoisie and landlords; in this sense we may say that only with guns can the whole world be transformed.'" it added: "the revolutionary practice of the malayan people has fully testified to the wisdom of chairman mao's teaching."

it pointed out: "only by relying on the guns, can the malayan people win real emancipation. the people who possess the guns can frustrate the violent suppression conducted by imperialism and its running dogs, lay bare their paper tiger nature, develop the revolutionary forces and push the revolutionary movement constantly forward." it said: "in the over 20 post-war years, the people in our country have profoundly realized from their revolutionary practice the importance and necessity of holding fast to their guns."

it said that, at present, the flames of the people's revolutionary armed struggle are raging fiercely in broader areas. imperialism and its puppets are having a tougher time. but the enemy won't be reconciled to his defeat. chairman mao has pointed out: "historically, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct a last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces".

the editorial said: "the people of all nationalities should see clearly that the revolutionary course remains tortuous. we neither fear enemy's intimidation, nor believe in his fine words. we will surely overcome difficulties and obstacles and advance from victory to victory so long as we rally closely around the communist party of malaya, persist in the road of encircling the cities from the countryside and seizing political power by armed force, and continuously strengthen the people's revolutionary armed forces."

it said: "while commemorating the 23rd anniversary of the anti-british war for national liberation, the people of all nationalities should respond to the call of the communist party to join the liberation army enthusiastically, vigorously support the liberation army, set up various kinds of armed organizations, unfold more extensively the mass guerrilla war, develop in depth the mass movement of creatively studying and applying mao tsetung thought and more closely combine chairman mao's theory on people's war with our revolutionary practice so as to further develop our people's war."

it said: "the present situation both at home and abroad is becoming more and more favourable to the people of our country, and unfavourable to imperialism and its lackeys. we are deeply convinced that if we hold fast to the gun, and bring the power of people's war into full play, we will certainly bring about an even better situation and seize still greater victories."

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Charge d'Affaires Office in Hague Holds Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Peking, June 20, 1971)

the chinese charge d'affaires office in the netherlands has recently held three film receptions showing the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china", and the colour feature on modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women". the films were warmly received.

about 800 guests attended the film receptions including mr. schiff, general secretary of dutch foreign ministry, other dutch government officials, people of various circles, and diplomatic envoys to the netherlands.

many dutch firends praised the revolutionary content and artistic level of the films.

the same office held two film receptions for the overseas chinese recently at which "the red detachment of women" was shown and enthusiastically welcomed by more than 1,300 overseas chinese.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Ceausescu and Romanian Party and Government Delegation He Is Leading Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 21, 1971)

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, and the romanian party and government delegation he is leading left here by special plane today on a visit to the people's republic of mongolia.

leaving here by the same plane were comrade elena ceausescu, wife of comrade ceausescu, and members of the romanian party and government delegation comrade i.g. maurer, comrade m. manescu, comrade d. popa, comrade i. iliescu and comrade g. macovescu as well as the personnel accompanying the delegation.

seeing them off at the airport were comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; comrade huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; and comrade chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of p.l.a. general staff.

keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister, and van piny, second vice-minister, of the royal government of national union of camoodia, were present at the airport.

also present at the airport were:

aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and madame duma and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy here;

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china;

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china;

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china;

g. bekhbat, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of mongolia in peking; and

leading members of the departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments, of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and the peking municipal revolutionary committee comrades keng piao, wu teh, chi peng-fei, fang yi, li chiang, lin chia-mei, yang teh-chung, li lien-ching, han hsu, liu ke-ming, wu chi-cheng and chang chen-liang.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present at the airport.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Delegation of Romanian Ministry of Tourism

(NCNA-English Peking, June 21, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met here this afternoon all the members of the visiting delegation of the ministry of tourism of romania led by constantin pirvutescu, deputy director-general of the directorate-general of international tourism of the ministry of tourism of romania.

vice-premier li hsien-nien had a cordial and friendly conversation with deputy director-general constantin pirvulescu and members of the delegation spiridon buleti, deputy director of the commercial agency of tourism of the ministry of tourism, and ioan simu, chief of the socialist countries section under the office of international tourism.

present on the occasion were aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and iosif chivu, minister-counsellor, and vasile chitic, second secretary, of the romanian embassy in peking.

also present were leading members and staff members of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau and other departments concerned yang kung-su, chang yu, li lien-ching, hsing jen-hsien, chu kun, tao yung-nien and chang wen-ying.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception in Honor of Somali Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, June 21, 1971)

fan tso-kai, chinese ambassador to somalia, gave a reception here yesterday evening in honour of the somali government delegation which had recently paid a visit to china.

the delegation returned here on june 16.

mohamed aden scek, head of the delegation and secretary of state for health, and all members of the delegation attended the reception.

also present were colonel mohamed ali shirreh and lieutenant colonel musa rabille god, members of the supreme revolutionary council, mohamed warsama ali, secretary of state for communication and transports, mohamed burraleh, secretary of state for mining, and ahmed mohamed mohamoud, secretary of state for planning and coordination.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND US

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Visiting American Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, June 21, 1971)

premier chou en-lai met and had a friendly conversation here today with visiting american journalists seymour topping, assistant managing editor of the "new york times", and mrs. topping; william attwood, president and publisher of "newsday", long island, new york, and mrs. attwood; and robert keatley, foreign correspondent of the "wall street journal", and mrs. keatley.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of the chinese departments concerned chang wen-chin, peng hua, ma yu-chen, chi chao-chu, tang wen-sheng, kao chien-chung, lien cheng-pao and hu feng-hsien.

US

Afro-Americans Resist Violent Suppression in US City

(NCNA-English Peking, June 20, 1971)

masses of afro-americans in the city of jacksonville, florida, u.s.a. started a fierce struggle on june 17 against violent suppression and in protest against the wanton killing of an afro-american youth by the reactionary police authorities, according to reports reaching here.

last week, an afro-american youth was shot dead by the reactionary police. the fascist crime aroused strong indignation among the afro-americans. in the three days beginning june 17, they took to the streets and heroically resisted violent suppression. some afro-american snipers shot at the reactionary policemen in revenge.

the fear-stricken reactionary authorities hurriedly called out a great number of policemen from the city and state to suppress the afro-american masses with tear gas and arrested about 300 people. the authorities also ordered 500 national guardsmen to keep the powder dry. but the undaunted afro-americans put up a stubborn fight against the fascist suppression. up to yesterday, the jacksonville afro-americans' struggle against violent suppression has spread from the city's east side black neighbourhoods to its west side afro-american district.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Lusaka, June 20, 1971)

chinese ambassador to zambia chin li-chen recently held film receptions at the embassy here. chinese colour film of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" was shown to the warm welcome of the guests.

among the about 250 guests attending the film shows were zambian friends from various walks of life, diplomatic envoys of other countries to zambia, representatives of african nationalist organizations in lusaka and freedom fighters.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 1, 1971 No. 4928

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* NATIONAL *
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THE MASS LINE

Promote the Democratic Style, Listen to the Opinion of the Masses

by

The Party Committee of a Certain Regiment of the North Sea Fleet

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 18, 1971)

Chairman Mao teaches, "We must patiently listen to the different views put forward by cadres at the lower levels and ponder over them. Never should we get cross on hearing something that does not fit in with our own views or regard it as a sign of lack of respect for us." Whether we can act this way is an important problem bearing on whether we can acquire a correct understanding, make a good job of ideological revolutionization and do our work well.

Last year, our regiment entered the 10th year of safe flying. In our unit, an upper-level work group called a forum of basic-level cadres and fighters. The comrades who attended the forum remarked to the Party committee that the Party committee was inclined to get smug over successes in doing safety work but would cover up problems as they cropped up. On hearing this, several members of our Party committee felt a big hurt.

Not long after, we called an enlarged meeting of the Party committee to review the state of the implementation of the Decision of the Kut'ien Conference and the Decision of the 1960 Enlarged Meeting of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee. At the meeting, everyone criticized the Party committee for not having paid enough attention to placing proletarian politics in the fore and educating and remolding people with Mao Tse-tung's thought in doing safety work.

The views of these comrades drew our serious attention. We studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works and made an analysis of things in relation to the problems of the mechanical group of the third chung tui of the ground crew. This mechanical group was composed of new recruits and lacked experience in maintenance work. On one or two occasions, the airplane drag chute could not open in time, endangering safety in landing. The comrades at the lower levels suggested that the leadership of the regiment go into the world of reality to make investigations and studies and give this matter proper attention. Such a view found no acceptance. Instead we subjectively held that the drag chute could not open because of the lack of a sense of political responsibility on the part of the personnel of the mechanical group. We did nothing about the matter other than making a little criticism at the meeting. Yet in other chung tui, the same thing occurred. We reacted from the same approach and went through the motions of making criticism. As a result, the problem was not thoroughly solved.

What was the underlying cause? We unfolded a heated debate. Everyone came to understand that the problem lay in the attitude toward the masses. When the trouble first occurred, the masses put forward in time to the leadership their view and suggested a solution. If we had humbly listened to the masses' opinion and went deep into the world of reality to give the matter serious attention and seek a solution, we could have avoided the recurrence of the same trouble. Chairman Mao teaches, "Many comrades stay content with making a general call about the performance of a task. After making a general call, they are unmindful of, or not good at, following things up closely by giving individual, concrete guidance, so that their call gets no farther than their mouths, a piece of paper or conferences and takes the form of bureaucratic leadership." In dealing with the matter, we had done nothing more than making an appeal or giving an order. Was this not a method of bureaucratic leadership?

How did such bureaucratism arise? We recalled the conditions prevailing at the preliminary stage. At that time, the leadership squad had just been formed. With heavy work to be done in various fields, everyone was relatively prudent and capable of going deep into the world of reality to listen to the masses' opinion and draw wisdom and strength from them. Under the illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought, some success was scored in the ideological development of the PLA unit. For ten years, a record of safety was maintained. Many new records for flying in poor atmospheric conditions were set. Under the very favorable situation, we developed a feeling of conceit and self-complacency. It found expression mainly in the following: (1) On hearing a view of the masses, we immediately wrote it off as a negation of success; (2) We were afraid of getting involved in problems and getting a bad name. We tried in every way to "plug the hole" and steer clear of problems at the lower levels without seriously listening to criticism and without consciously unearthing and solving problems. So problems just piled up.

An analysis, if well made, will always help a lot. We began to realize this truth. To get conceited and complacent in times of success, we shall find ourselves unreceptive to the opinion of the masses and incapable of

drawing political nourishment from them, so that leadership work departs from the masses' practice and lapses into a "stream with its source cut off and a tree without root." Bureaucratic and subjectivist mistakes are thus unavoidable.

Later, we initiated an effort to fight self-conceit and self-complacency. We made it a point to treat mass views with respect, collecting them, and improving our work. This stimulated ideological revolutionization.

One day a practice flight was to take place. A decision to cancel it was made by Regiment Commander Wang Hsü-kung in view of the then prevailing atmospheric conditions. But a dissenting staff officer on duty suggested sticking it out. On hearing this, Regimental Commander Wang was displeased. Yet the thought of Chairman Mao's teachings against subjectivism made him cool down. He immediately approached this staff officer and humbly asked him why he thought the flight should be carried out as scheduled. The staff officer told him that it was known for a fact that the weather was bad yet the bad weather was turning for the better with a change of the direction of the wind. Better weather in a short time was a certainty. A check by Regimental Commander Wang with the observatory proved the staff officer right. Therefore, he immediately decided to go through with the flight. The training assignment for the flying day went off successfully. Later, with a deep understanding acquired, he said, "If we are subjective and dogmatic and turn a deaf ear to adverse opinion, we shall stay passive in every respect. Only if we show vim and vigor and cast our eyes downward to learn humbly from the masses can we make continuous progress."

Whether we can listen to the opinion of the masses is not just a problem of the work style. It is mainly one of world outlook. Only by continuously fighting bourgeois ideas in our minds and overcoming arrogance and self-complacency can we really lend an ear to all kinds of opinion in doing anything anywhere any time.

On one occasion, a fraternal unit had something to say about our regiment's maintenance work in the mechanical field. On hearing this, we felt a bit discouraged. We thought that if maintenance work had left something to be desired, how then could we have maintained a record of safe flying for ten years? Then we sensed something wrong with such an idea. We studied Chairman Mao's teaching on "one dividing into two." We came to understand that to get self-complacent and turn a deaf ear to criticism was a manifestation of the bourgeois world outlook at work.

Everyone vigorously fought selfish and impure thoughts. Then several standing committee members went deep into the mechanical chung-tui to make investigations and studies. It was found that in the chain of mechanical work there really existed many weak links. Therefore, we started with ideological education and gave mechanical work an overhaul. This made for enormous progress in maintenance work. Such a case made us understand that selfishness along with the feeling of self-conceit would drive dissident views away. Doing away with selfishness would enable us to draw political nourishment from different views and make a success of our work.

After understanding this point, our Party committee again worked out a decision to fight conceit and self. The Party committee members were called upon to go into the midst of the masses, and, with the problem of world outlook in mind, fight self and criticize revisionism among the masses, and ask for their comments, their help and their supervision.

Deputy Commander Liu Che'ng-kuo sometimes failed to make it to the specified altitude when flying. When the aviators pointed this out, his face turned red. Yet he thought of what Chairman Mao taught and of the aviators as direct participants in flying with a large wealth of experience behind them. Therefore, he brought himself to approach the aviators for help in an analysis of the underlying causes. Methods come from the masses and experience from practice. He acted on the aviator's advice. At last, he succeeded in attaining an ideal altitude.

"The masses are the real heroes." This is a fundamental rule of dialectical materialism. Mass opinions and ideas are a reflection of practical experience and provide us an important avenue to the knowledge of things. We must avoid getting over-confident, guard against being conceited, promote the democratic style, listen to views from the lower levels, and accept criticism. We must adhere to the Marxist epistemology of "from the masses and to the masses" and continuously draw political nourishment from the masses and consciously remold our world outlook. Only in this way can we correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

PARTY BUILDING

Party Committee of Tientsin Chemical Works Strengthens Ideological Building with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 17, 1971)

The CCP committee of Tientsin Chemical Works conscientiously studies the precepts of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought on Party building, penetratingly criticizes and repudiate renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Party building, vigorously strengthens its ideological building, and leads the revolutionary workers and staff members of the whole works to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, thereby bringing about a lasting new situation in revolution and production in this works.

After its establishment, the Party committee of Tientsin Chemical Works conscientiously strengthened Party building with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, it studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy." It also studied his other teachings on Party building and the new Party Constitution. In so doing, the committee selected and read some books by Marx and Lenin in the light of the problems encountered in the course of building itself. Thus, it further strengthened its initiative in using Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to strengthen its ideological building. However, some of its members often became complacent when the situation of revolution and production improved, so that they failed to grasp tightly the strengthening of the building of the Party committee.

In the light of the new situation of class struggle, the Party committee of this works organized all to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. Without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious," and, after summing up the experience acquired and the lessons learned in Party building in this works, made them increase their consciousness in continuously strengthening the building of the Party committee under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

With the help of the Party committee of this works and for the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party general branch of the No. 3 workshop of this works perseveringly armed the Party organization with Mao Tse-tung's thought, tightly grasped the education on ideology and political lines within the Party and regularly carried out open-door rectification movements. This effectively strengthened the building of the Party organization and brought the role of Party members as vanguard and model into full play. In this way, the Party general branch united to form one and led the revolutionary workers and staff members of the whole workshop to fight resolutely against the class enemies, the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement developed continuously and in depth, the Party's

various proletarian policies were put into effect one after another, the situation of revolution improved continuously, and production increased by a big margin. This workshop became one of the advanced models of the whole works.

In the face of an excellent situation, however, the Party general branch of another workshop neglected line education at one time, slackened its grasp of the class struggle, made efforts to carry out production exclusively, and did not pay sufficient attention to revolutionizing the building of the Party organization. The handful of class enemies took this opportunity and hid in the dark to make mischief and to undermine the policy of grasping revolution and promoting production.

After analyzing these typical cases, all comrades came to understand that the key to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat lay in strengthening the Party's leadership. With thinking heightened, the Party committee of this plant organized all comrades to sharply criticize and repudiate the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang and his evil "Self-Cultivation" which opposed the dictatorship of the proletariat. They said: Our Party is a means of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in carrying out class struggle, whereas Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him employ all possible means to frenziedly corrupt and disintegrate our Party, to make our Party refrain from conducting class struggle and turn into a revisionist Party, so as to attain their aim of restoring capitalism. We must completely wipe out the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line of Party building, build up the Party well and assign to every basic level the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lenin pointed out: "The party we need should be one which really maintains constant contact with the masses and is good in leading the masses." Chairman Mao has instructed: "Every Party branch must be reconsolidated in the midst of the masses. This must be done with the participation of the masses and not merely a few Party members; it is necessary to have the masses outside the Party to attend the meetings and give comments."

After going deep to study the conditions, the Party committee of Tientsin Chemical Works adopted various measures and relied on the masses to strengthen building of the Party committee. Bearing in mind their problems in revolutionizing their thinking, comrades of the committee went deep into the workshops and the working squads or groups and stayed to work there, so that they could receive supervision at all times from the masses. They went periodically out of their office to ask for the views of the masses. They invited some of the masses to their office and carried out open-door rectification movements. They went among the masses to talk about their application and asked the masses to give comments. In this way, they produced quick results.

Before the great cultural revolution, the former Party committee, being poisoned by the "theory of inner-Party peace" disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, did not actively carry out ideological struggle and subsequently slackened study, impaired its unity and could not correctly carry

out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Reviewing this lesson, the Party committee of the works organized all comrades to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Antagonism and struggle between ideas of different kinds constantly occurs within the Party; this is a reflection within the Party of contradictions between classes and between the new and the old in society. If there were no contradictions in the Party and no ideological struggles to resolve them, the Party's life would come to an end," making them understand that: active ideological struggle within the Party is the only effective method of resisting all kinds of political dust and political microbes which tarnish and contaminate the thinking of our comrades and the organization of our Party. Without struggle, it is impossible to clear away the non-proletarian ideas within the Party and to develop the proletarian ideology.

With their thinking raised to a higher level, the Party committee members consciously took the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and actively carried out ideological struggle within the Party.

For some time last year, when this works showed an excellent situation of revolution and production and was commended by the higher level, some members of the Party committee of this plant showed conceit and complacency. The secretary and deputy secretary of the Party committee took the lead in carrying out criticism and self-criticism, promptly overcoming conceit and complacency.

In the course of actively carrying out ideological struggle within the Party, the Party committee of this works warmly helped the comrades, put facts on the table, reasoned things out, made them know their mistakes and find the ideological causes, thereby touching them to their innermost being. In this way, the various problems existing in the Party committee were solved in good time, in depth and completely.

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INDOCTRINATION OF YOUTH

Attach Importance to Young Intellectuals' Reading and Study Efforts

by

The Party Branch of the "May 7" Multi-Purpose Yard
of Yunghung Commune, Hsingtzu Hsien, Kiangsi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 16, 1971)

From Shanghai, Chiuchiang, Hsingtzu hsien and other areas have come in succession over 50 young intellectuals to our yard to take up labor and receive re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants. In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is imperative to read books conscientiously," Our Party branch has doggedly directed vigorous efforts to such a fundamental principle as educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought and placed above everything else the organization of young intellectuals for living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. This has continuously raised the young intellectuals' consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution. At a general "4-good" assessment last year, they were awarded the glorious title, "4-good platoon." From among them representatives were selected and sent to a discussion-application meeting on living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought of the "May 7" army of Kiangsi Province and the area of Chiuchiang.

Was it necessary to teach young intellectuals to read conscientiously? At first, we held that as graduates from senior and junior middle schools with years of schooling behind them, these youths came to the countryside mainly for the sake of labor training. Therefore, we made it a point to show affectionate care for them in livelihood and give them patient advice in labor. We neglected no ideological work but we did not go farther than meetings and heart-to-heart talks. Such an approach saw the young intellectuals well satisfied in livelihood and keen on labor.

Just as we thought we were doing the right thing, a problem cropped up. It was the busy time of summer harvesting and summer sowing. In the neighboring brigades, some people indulged in such practices as "work points in command" and "material incentives." Several young intellectuals were impressed and decided that these were not a bad way of doing things. They suggested that our yard follow suit.

This turn of events gave us quite a big jolt. Why should these young intellectuals have failed to distinguish between right and wrong in the midst of the two-line struggle? We studied repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "The youth should put in the primary place a firm and correct political orientation" and "We must teach cadres some Marxism-Leninism and the more they understand it the better. This is to say that we must promote Marxism-Leninism and not revisionism." We came to understand deeply that to adhere

to a firm and correct political orientation, the youths must read conscientiously; otherwise, they might get deceived. The Party organization must show young intellectuals concern in livelihood and give them advice in labor but more important still, it must constantly organize them to study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and make them guide revolutionary practice with revolutionary theory and remold their world outlook seriously. This represents the most fundamental rule in the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Then we worked out a series of study systems and overcame the previous tendency toward emphasis on labor to the neglect of the study of theory. Apart from running a political night school and insisting on "daily reading" every night, we set aside the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays for study days. Where study time was lost due to the heavy load of farm work or special circumstances, we tried every means to make up for it. Thus, the intellectuals were very quickly enveloped in an atmosphere of study. In the space of one year, they conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's five philosophical works, "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society," "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," etc. Meanwhile, they selected for study relevant chapters in "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "The State and Revolution" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism."

In organizing young intellectuals to study conscientiously, we stressed the integration of theory with practice and combined reading and study with re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. The measures adopted by us boil down to the following:

(1) We must start with class education and help young intellectuals foster the idea of studying for revolution. At the outset, some young intellectuals held that it was a matter of no consequence whether they studied or not as they joined the production teams to do labor. To counter such an ideological tendency, we invited old and poor peasants to give them class education and explain to them why we must count on Mao Tse-tung's thought in making revolution. This continuously strengthened their profound proletarian feelings for Mao Tse-tung's thought. The idea of studying for the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and studying for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat was fostered.

Female young intellectual Huang I-i originally gave a very poor showing when it came to perseverance in study. Enlightened by the poor and lower-middle peasants, she enhanced her consciousness of study. She made a daily practice of study. In the space of one year, she conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's five philosophical works and read through Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, Volumes I-IV. She put down in writing what she had learned in study, an account that ran to over 20,000 characters. She guided her own action with revolutionary theory in an effort to remold her world outlook. She became an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

(2) We must lay hold of living ideas and organize young intellectuals to study with problems in mind. Early this year, the revolutionary committee of the yard decided to transfer several young intellectuals to a people-run primary school as teachers. The young intellectuals were unwilling to take up such an assignment. After some heart-to-heart talk activity, it was found that they were afraid that they might not be able to join a factory or return to the city after becoming a teacher. Laying hold of such a living idea, the Party organized young intellectuals to study "The Orientation of the Youth Movement" and helped them raise their awareness and foster the idea of serving revolutionary needs and following always the road of integration with workers and peasants. Those young intellectuals selected as teachers took up their duties cheerfully.

(3) We must combine reading with revolutionary mass criticism and continuously increase the young intellectuals' consciousness of two-line struggle. When we studied that part of the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" about the "abolition of the system of private ownership" and "Communist revolution calling for a most thorough break with the bonds of the traditional system of ownership" and Chairman Mao's teaching, "Only socialism can save China," we organized young intellectuals for a visit to the Red Heart brigade where renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's agents in Kiangsi had experimented with the practice of "setting a production quota for every household." They were made to join the local poor and lower-middle peasants in vigorously criticizing such black trash from Liu Shao-ch'i as "san-tzu i-pao," "four great freedoms," etc. Through study and criticism, the young intellectuals were seized with great hatred for Liu Shao-ch'i and more fervent love for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

(4) The leading squad must set an example and take the lead in conscientious study. Over the past year, while organizing young intellectuals to study conscientiously, we urged members of the Party branch to take the lead in studying assiduously. Some comrades who were illiterate asked the young intellectuals of their own children to teach them Chairman Mao's works word by word, sentence by sentence.

Party branch secretary Kung Chao-lin was advanced in age and had poor eyesight. He was also a serious victim of stomach trouble. Wearing glasses, he read late into the night. Young intellectuals were moved to say, "Those of the older generation are so overloaded with work and beset with so many difficulties in study. Yet they let nothing deter them from engaging in conscientious study. If we don't read and study conscientiously, how can we be worthy of Chairman Mao and the poor and lower-middle peasants?"

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Assume A Correct Attitude Toward "Children Amenable to Education"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 16, 1971)

In all-round implementation of the great leader Chairman Mao's proletarian policy about attention to one's background with emphasis on political conduct instead of on background alone, the Party committee of Sanchieh commune, Chiashan hsien, Anhwei Province, has energetically made a good job of re-education work for those "educable children" among the young intellectuals sent to the countryside. On the one hand, the Party committee guides them in combining the three major revolutionary struggles with the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, so as to increase their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and enable them to move their feet gradually over to the proletarian side. On the other hand, in the three major revolutionary movements, their activism is roused to the full to make them helpful toward revolution.

Of these youths, some have attended hsien- and commune-level congresses of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, some act as propaganda workers, work point recorders and technical personnel, and some have gloriously joined the Communist Youth League. They feel strongly that only by doing what Chairman Mao says and following Chairman Mao closely in making revolution and humbly receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants can there be a bright future ahead.

In handling the re-education work for those young intellectuals sent to the countryside, a small number of cadres of this commune once showed the tendency to take only one's background into account without regard to one's political conduct. They failed to assume a correct attitude toward those "educable children" and were afraid of committing mistakes by getting close to them too much. To implement in an all-round manner Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the Party committee of the commune ran in time commune- and brigade-level cadres' study classes. The cadres conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Policy and strategy are the Party's livelihood. Leading comrades at all levels must pay adequate attention to this and must in no way be negligent," and also the Party's relevant policies. This increased the consciousness of commune- and brigade-level cadres in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the proletarian policy.

All agreed that in treating those "educable children," we must not only take into consideration the family influence upon them but also distinguish them from their reactionary relatives. If we only insist on educating them with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the great majority of them can be made to draw a clear-cut political line where their reactionary folks are concerned, and switch over to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to contribute their effort to socialist revolution and construction. To show the initiative of getting close to and giving them education is a struggle in winning over youths from the bourgeoisie. To keep them at arm's length and exclude them from education for fear of committing personal mistakes--this is incompatible with the Party's policy.

With their understanding unified, all of them treated the "educable children" not with discrimination and indifference but with warmth and fervor, and gave them the benefit of elaborate ideological education. They treated the latter as they did with other young intellectuals sent to the countryside, and combined strengthened political-ideological education with help and concern for them in their labor and their livelihood.

When some "educable children" sent to the Laochangch'eng brigade first arrived at the countryside, some of them, conscious of their own poor background, were passive and pessimistic, thinking that they were "one cut below others." At meetings and study sessions, they seldom spoke, an ideological burden weighing heavily on their minds. Comrade Ch'en Pao-jung of the commune who was put in charge of the young intellectuals engaged them in heart-to-heart talks on many occasions. He studied with them Chairman Mao's brilliant work, "Lay Down the Burden and Set the Machine in Motion." This made them realize that they could not have any choice of a proper family background but that they could take the choice of a road to follow. So long as they draw a political line of demarcation separating themselves from their reactionary families and strive to remold their world outlook, they can follow Chairman Mao closely in making revolution. Old Ch'en also fervently helped them arrange their housing and other matters of livelihood. This greatly moved them as they felt the warmth of the revolutionary big family. They dropped their ideological burden and assiduously studied Chairman Mao's works. They took an active part in political activities. In the course of labor, they seized the first opportunity to do the most difficult and filthy work. They made relatively fast progress in the political and ideological area. Some of them were cited delegates to the hsien Congress of Activists in the Living Study and Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought.

Among the young intellectuals sent to Hsiwang brigade, an educable youth was once befriended by the bad elements of a group of thieves who wined and dined him. When alerted, he did not wake up. At this time, some people said, "It seems that this person is uneducable. Just leave him alone!" After ascertaining the truth of the matter, the Party committee of the commune joined the comrades of the Party branch of the brigade in organizing cadres and the masses to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. It was made clear to them that those "educable children" who committed a mistake and could not at once wake up should be subjected to continuous patient education and helped to rectify their mistakes. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "If we don't win over this youngster standing at the crossroads by giving him fervent help, the class enemy will surely do. We must give him the benefit of education in Mao Tse-tung's thought. Every additional person educated is a contribution to the revolution." They engaged this youth in heart-to-heart talks on many occasions and helped him increase the consciousness of class struggle. The youth took the initiative to expose the crimes of the group of thieves and drew a sharp line of demarcation between himself and the bad elements.

As a result of this incident, the commune- and brigade-level cadres came further to understand that class struggle was a main subject of study for youths and that class education must be given constant attention and

conducted to the last. They organized the "educable children" and other young intellectuals sent to the countryside to attend a display of clay figures of a "rent collection compound" of former days. The old and poor peasants, seized with great bitterness for great suffering received, were invited over to give histories, of families, histories of villages and histories of individuals that had stood up, to teach them how to recognize the reactionary essence of the exploiting class, and to helpthem solve major problems, right or wrong, such as whom to love, whom to hate and whom to follow. (The Corresponding Group of the Revolutionary Committee of Chiashan Hsien)

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"LEARN FROM TACHAI"

March Toward A Hsien of Tachai Type

- Report on an investigation in Hsinhsiang hsien, Honan Province, in popularizing the experience of local advanced models during the movement of learning from Tachai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 17, 1971)

During the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, a number of advanced models in the pattern of Tachai have emerged in various localities. How should the advanced experience of these units be popularized quickly in local areas, so as to push forward the deep-going development of the movement of learning from Tachai? The revolutionary committee of Hsinhsiang hsien, Honan Province, has accumulated some experience in this concern.

In the past two years and more, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Go deeply into problems of one place, then apply the experience gained there in all other places," the revolutionary committee of this hsien persevered in going deeply into practice and among the masses to investigate and study the conditions intensively and, taking the class struggle and the line struggle as the key link, conscientiously summed up and popularized the advanced experience of Liuchuang brigade, Ch'ilihsing people's commune, in this hsien in learning from Tachai. Subsequently, a number of brigades which formerly were in the middle or lagged behind quickly caught up with the advanced, a tremendous change took place in the outlook of the hsien, and everywhere was a revolutionary scene of surging vigor and vitality.

In 1970, each of the 115,000 mow of cotton fields in this hsien yielded an average of 138 catties of ginned cotton; the 345,000 mow of grain fields yielded an average of 506 catties per mow. The output of grain and cotton surpassed the targets set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," making contributions toward socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Finding the Crux of the Failure To Popularize Typical Experience

Liuchuang is one of the brigades in Ch'ilihsing people's commune which great leader Chairman Mao once visited and inspected. Led by the brigade Party branch, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members of this brigade closely followed great leader Chairman Mao in firmly taking the socialist road. As early as 1957, grain output per mow already surpassed the target of the "Program" and output of ginned cotton also exceeded 100 catties per mow. After Chairman Mao's great call, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," was issued, they, cherishing deep proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao and taking Tachai as an example, went further to touch off a mass movement of living study and application of Chairman Mao's

works, tightly grasped the class struggle and line struggle and firmly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Grain and cotton gave stable and high yields for 14 years in succession. In 1970, grain output was 1,330 catties per mow and the output of ginned cotton was 204 catties per mow. This brigade became a red flag bearer in learning from Tachai in Honan Province.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the former committee of Hsinhsiang hsien also tried to popularize the experience of Liuchuang but with little result. In the spring of 1969, under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," the revolutionary committee of Hsinhsiang hsien seriously considered this problem: Why was it that the experience of Liuchuang could not be popularized in the hsien despite protracted efforts? Why was it that Chairman Mao's great call to "learn from Tachai in agriculture" could not be carried out in Hsinhsiang hsien? Where was the crux? Chairman Mao taught us: "You can't solve a problem? Well, get down and investigate the present facts and its past history! When you have investigated the problem thoroughly, you will know how to solve it." After studying this great teaching, members of the committee decided to go into practice to investigate the conditions and to find the crux of the problem and the method of solving it. They were greatly enlightened by their investigation in Sunchuang brigade, Ch'ilihsing commune.

In Sungchuang brigade, when beginning to popularize the experience of Liuchuang, the brigade leadership only saw the green crops in Liuchuang and did not see the red thoughts of the men, and it only saw the high grain and cotton outputs and did not see the correct orientation and did not learn the fundamentals. As a result, the experience of Liuchuang could not be popularized in this brigade. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party branch of this brigade conscientiously summed up its past experience and went many times to Liuchuang to learn its experience of studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and making strenuous efforts to "apply" it. It carried out class education and tightly grasped the experience of class struggle. It adhered to the orientation of socialism, consolidated the experience in developing the collective economy and conscientiously popularized this experience throughout the brigade. The experience of Liuchuang quickly bore fruit in Sungchuang brigade, bringing about a rapid change in its outlook. In 1968, its output of ginned cotton was 176 catties per mow and that of grain 1,325 catties.

After summing up the whole course of Sungchuang brigade in popularizing the experience of Liuchuang, the hsien revolutionary committee realized deeply that an advanced model was a representative in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and a model in adhering to the orientation of socialism, and that popularizing the experience of an advanced model was a serious class struggle and a struggle between the two lines. Taking the case of Liuchuang in comparison and reviewing the road the hsien leading group formerly took in popularizing the experience of Liuchuang, the revolutionary committee deeply felt that: The crux of the failure to popularize the experience of Liuchuang despite protracted efforts was that the hsien leading group had been poisoned by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu

Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacy of "production comes first," that it did not approach the advanced model by raising it to the plane of orientation and, in the course of popularizing the experience, did not go deep into reality, did not firmly grasp the fundamentals, the class struggle and the line struggle but carried out production for the sake of production, exclusively grasped grain, cotton and oil and paid no attention to distinguishing enemies from ourselves and friends, so that the experience of Liuchuang could not be popularized despite vigorous efforts.

In the light of their ideological condition, the comrades sharply criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, thereby further increasing their consciousness of the class struggle and line struggle. They said with confidence: "Sungchuang could master the experience of Liuchuang brigade very quickly. We also can definitely popularize the experience of Liuchuang quickly throughout the hsien." Accordingly, the leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee went separately to various communes and brigades to grasp the fundamentals, the leading groups, the line and policies, thereby quickly pushing the hsien-wide mass movement of learning from Tachai toward a new stage.

Tightly Grasp Class Struggle, Carry Out Well the Revolutionized Building of the Basic-Level Leading Groups

While popularizing the experience of Liuchuang brigade in learning from Tachai, the revolutionary committee of Hsinhsiang hsien tightly grasped class struggle and strengthened revolutionized building of the basic-level leading groups.

As a result of the efforts made by the hsien revolutionary committee to seriously popularize the experience of Liuchuang, a mass movement of learning from Tachai and catching up with Liuchuang developed briskly in the whole hsien. But the movement did not develop evenly. Most of the brigades learned well and with good results while some others did not learn anything. Why? Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "To investigate a problem is indeed to solve it," the principal leading member of the hsien revolutionary committee went deep into these brigades one after another to investigate. He discovered that capitalist deviation was serious in these brigades, the class enemies' sabotage activities were not foiled, and the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants who carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line were not given any support.

Why was such a suitation possible? Through investigation and analysis, the hsien revolutionary committee saw the problem existing in these brigades: A very small number of brigades had their leadership usurped or manipulated by the class enemies by means of "forcing their way in and corrupting others," and the class enemies sabotaged the movement of learning from Tachai and opposed the popularization of the experience of Liuchuang. Members of the leading groups of some brigades did not think much of the class struggle, did not support the good persons and good deeds, did not struggle against the bad persons and bad deeds, were not serious in learning from Tachai and

were not enthusiastic in popularizing the experience of Liuchuang. The leading groups of some brigades did not have stable membership, "cadres were transferred in much the same way as crops were rotated," and the members of the leading groups did not have a long-term plan of learning from Tachai, catching up with Liuchuang and building a socialist new countryside. The leading groups of still some other brigades were not united and were divided in opinion, so that the movement of learning from Tachai and catching up with Liuchuang was impeded.

These conditions showed that the various problems existing in the leading groups must be solved before these brigades could popularize the experience of Liuchuang brigade in learning from Tachai. Accordingly, the hsien revolutionary committee tightly grasped the link of class struggle and sent Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams or competent cadres deep into these backward brigades and there to popularize the experience of Liuchuang and at the same time to carry out the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement and the work of Party consolidation and Party building, to reorganize the leading groups one after another according to their need, and to grasp tightly the revolutionized building of these leading groups.

In Ch'ints'unhsing brigade, Hsiaochi commune, leadership was once usurped by a counter-revolutionary. This counter-revolutionary hit at the Party members and cadres who carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and supported the landlord and rich-peasant elements in reversing previous verdicts on them. As a result, the collective economy of this brigade was undermined, capitalism spread unchecked, grain output was only 237 catties per mow and that of ginned cotton 24 catties.

In 1970, the principal leading member of the revolutionary committee of Hsiaochi commune came to stay and work in this brigade. He boldly aroused the masses to take off the lid on class struggle in this brigade, subsequently reorganizing the leading group and purging the bad elements. After being reorganized, the leading group of this brigade led the masses to struggle against the landlord and rich-peasant elements who had engaged in reversing previous verdicts on themselves and to criticize and repudiate the capitalist deviation. It seriously popularized the experience of Liuchuang and learned from Tachai profoundly. In that year, grain output reached 571 catties per mow and output of ginned cotton was 130 catties per mow, making the output of both grain and cotton exceed that of the "Program" and contributing toward the cause of the state.

In the past two years and more, of the 70 backward brigades which Hsinhsiang hsien revolutionary committee grasped, 64 have caught up with or surpassed the advanced brigades and the remaining six also have changed in varying degrees. Practice shows that: So long as a firm hold is taken of the link of class struggle and vigorous effort is made to strengthen the revolutionized building of the basic-level leading groups, it will be possible to popularize quickly the experience of the local advanced models in learning from Tachai and to develop briskly the mass movement of learning from Tachai.

An Important Problem Is To Perseveringly Carry Out Line Education

"Grasp class struggle and all problems can be solved." After the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement and the movement for Party consolidation and Party building, the basic-level leading groups were reorganized, the mass movement for learning from Tachai entered a new stage in Hsinhsiang hsien, and there arose an excellent situation where the advanced became more advanced, those in the middle caught up with the advanced, and those lagging behind became advanced. But, how should this excellent situation be consolidated and developed so that various brigades could, as Liuchuang brigade did, advance constantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line? Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "The movement is developing, new things have yet to emerge, and they are merging in an endless stream. Studying the whole of this movement and its development is a major problem to which we must pay constant attention," the hsien revolutionary committee went continuously into the brigades of different types to investigate the conditions of development of the mass movement of learning from Tachai and catching up with Liuchuang, to detect problems and solve them readily.

They discovered this through investigation: Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of basic-level cadres greatly increased their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the newly-established basic-level leading groups were filled with vigor and vitality, the mass movement of learning from Tachai and catching up with Liuchuang developed soundly and rapidly in almost all the brigades. But in this excellent situation, a few brigades where the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and fallacy of "production comes first" had not been totally eliminated deviated from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and showed this deviation obviously in their failure to correctly handle the relationship between revolution and production. They tightly grasped the fundamentals for some time and simply grasped production at other times. Some of them were skilled in production but neglected politics and slackened their grasp of ideological revolutionization; some others only saw the red flags fly but could not see the enemies honing their knives and therefore slackened their struggle against them; some others confined their scope to earning more money and did not see the orientation, so that they slackened criticism and repudiation of the capitalist deviation; still some others, in the face of high yields of grain and cotton, were conceited and complacent and stood still.

The hsien revolutionary committee, having conscientiously analyzed these facts, came to realize that: This reflects the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines under the new situation. This fully shows that the fundamental problem facing the new leading group remains a problem of what line should be carried out. In popularizing the experience of Liuchuang and perseveringly learning from Tachai, the most fundamental problem is, as done in Liuchuang brigade, to intensify education on ideology and political lines for the leading groups and to increase the consciousness of all comrades in continuing revolution and in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Otherwise, some basic-level cadres will be poisoned by

the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and the fallacy of "production comes first," and will lose bearings and go astray gradually. Such a brigade will lag behind in production even if its production increases for the time being.

On the basis of this understanding, the hsien revolutionary committee, while popularizing the experience of Liuchuang, put in the first position the line education for the broad masses of basic-level cadres and held study classes of different types to organize them to study seriously Chairman Mao's teachings concerned and to educate them extensively and penetratingly in the Party's basic line throughout the historical stage of socialism. In the light of the realities of class struggle and line struggle in their communes and brigades, the cadres reviewed the history of the line struggle within the Party and sharply criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, such as the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and the fallacy of "production comes first." They deeply realized that: During the historical stage of socialism, the long-term existence of classes and class contradiction determined the protractedness of class struggle, the protractedness of the line struggle within the Party, and the necessity and prolonged giving of prominence to proletarian politics.

The deep-going development of the line education greatly increased the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and insured that the mass movement of learning from Tachai and catching up with Liuchuang would continue developing in breadth and in depth.

Tightly grasping the line education and having increased their consciousness of continuing revolution, some brigades which were conceited and complacent also judged themselves through the viewpoint of one dividing into two, freed themselves from their burdens and continued advancing. In 1969, Ch'ichuang brigade seriously popularized the experience of Liuchuang and learned from Tachai in a down-to-earth manner. In the same year, its output of ginned cotton increased to 222 catties per mow as against 157 catties in the preceding year, surpassing the output of Liuchuang, and its grain output also increased to 990 catties per mow as compared with 663 catties in the preceding year, exceeding the target set in the "Program" for areas north of the Yangtze.

At that time, some cadres and commune members of this brigade thought that their output was higher than that of Liuchuang so that there wouldn't be much to learn from Liuchuang. In view of this state of affairs, and in the course of line education conducted in this brigade, the leading cadres at the hsien and commune levels helped the leading group of this brigade carry out an open-door rectification movement and organized its members to study Chairman Mao's teachings about guarding against arrogance and rashness and continuing to make revolution and induced them to compare their thinking and style with those of the leaders of Liuchuang. One thing gave them a great shock. The commune members and cadres of Liuchuang brigade kept in mind the interests of the motherland, showed concern for world affairs, overfulfilled

their tasks of requisition year after year and gave aid to socialist revolution and socialist construction. Whereas, in Ch'ichuang brigade, after a bumper harvest was reaped in 1969, 800 catties of oil was obtained by pressing the cotton seeds which were left behind without being sown.

Some cadres, instead of selling this oil to the state, suggested taking it to the market for sale at a high price. From this, the leadership comrades found where they lagged behind Liuchuang. The cadres and commune members of the whole brigade learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Without looking at and comparing with other people, we were smug. After looking at and comparing with other people, we saw we were lagging very far behind. We are better than Liuchuang in production but lower in ideology." They expressed their will to remain modest and prudent, to learn from Liuchuang, to continue making revolution and to press ahead continuously.

Because the cadres and the masses increased their consciousness of continuing revolution and overcame their complacency, revolution and production continued to develop in Ch'ichuang brigade in 1970, with the per-mow output of ginned cotton reaching 226 catties and that of grain increasing to 1,060 catties.

When a firm hold is taken of line education, the cadres and the masses have high consciousness. At present, under the leadership of the CCP committee and the revolutionary committee of Hsinhsiang hsien, the people of Hsinhsiang hsien are advancing bravely along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They are determined to build Hsinhsiang into a hsien in the pattern of Tachai as quickly as possible.

• NCNA correspondent and NCNA reporter

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INDUSTRY

Southern China Workers Make New Achievements to Greet Party Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1971)

southern china industrial workers are in the midst of a new upsurge in revolution and production and making new achievements to greet the coming 50th anniversary of the founding of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china. they are deepening the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and working under the ninth party congress banner of unity for victory.

southern provinces and municipalities have been well ahead of state production plans since the beginning of this year. kwangtung province reported a 9.19 per cent increase in total industrial output value in the first five months, compared with the corresponding period of last year. there was a marked rise in the output of coal, steel, iron, coke, iron ore, non-ferrous metals, machine tools, forging and pressing equipment, motor vehicles, petroleum, artificial fibres, salt, sugar and other major products. chekiang province's gross industrial output for the same period topped the 1970 january-may results by 15.6 per cent.

many factories and mines in the two provinces already reached the semi-annual goals this month or even in may. the hsinanchiang hydro-electric power station, a very large country-designed,-built and-installed power plant, fulfilled its half year's plan more than one month ahead of schedule. last year the station completed its 1970 quota one month ahead of schedule.

industrial production in kweichow province in southwest china has been rising since the beginning of this year. gross industrial output for the first five months of this year was 50 per cent over the same 1970 period. chungking, szechwan province's leading industrial city, has overfulfilled its production plan every month so far this year.

reports from nanking city in kiangsu province on industry and transport are also excellent. gross output in the first five months was 47 per cent above the corresponding period of last year.

since the beginning of this year, the workers, cadres and technicians have been conscientiously studying works by marx, lenin and chairman mao and unswervingly implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line in accordance with chairman mao's instruction "carry out education in ideology and political line". they take these as concrete actions to greet the party's 50th anniversary.

communist party members and the revolutionary masses in kwangtung province's industrial undertakings seriously studied the struggle between the two lines within the party and the basic line for the whole historical period of socialism. they raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they said: the history of our party is one in which chairman mao's marxist-leninist line has fought against right and "left" opportunist lines in the party. all the victories we have won are victories for mao tsetung thought

and chairman mao's revolutionary line. taking marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as their weapon, they deepened the revolutionary mass criticism of idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. they are determined to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and advance from victory to victory along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the metallurgical, coal and machine-building workers in southern provinces are determined to greet the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party with new achievements. they are working energetically to build mines in line with chairman mao's great instruction "develop the mining industry". kwangtung province's output of iron ore in the first five months was 61 per cent higher than in the same 1970 period. the province is nearly self-sufficient in iron ore. at the same time, the workers attach importance to increasing the output of coal, non-ferrous metals and other material to meet the needs of the metallurgical and metal working industries. its coal output in the first five months of this year was 91 per cent higher than in the same period of last year. output in 1970 was double that of 1969.

the chungking iron and steel company is strengthening mining construction. step by step it has ended the situation in which output of iron ore lagged behind the needs of iron and steel production. concerted efforts by the workers have increased iron ore output and grades. compared with the same period of last year, january-may pig iron output rose 127.1 per cent, steel 99.28 per cent and rolled steel 59.59 per cent.

the workers in the south since the beginning of this year have deepened the mass movement to learn from tachai, a national pace-setter in industry. the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in chekiang province have organized the workers and cadres to discuss the great significance of continuing the mass movement and summed up the experience of various industrial departments, branches and enterprises in learning from tachai through the struggle between the two lines. holding high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism, they criticized the crimes committed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in sabotaging this mass movement. they recognize that learning from tachai is a major question concerning what road they should take. after deepening their understanding on this question, they worked out detailed plans to learn from tachai in accordance with the progress of struggle-criticism-transformation in their units. a new upsurge in learning from tachai has thus emerged. members of the party committee of the chiangshan cement plant repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching "political work is the life-blood of all economic work" and criticized the reactionary theory of productive forces spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. they persevere in giving prominence to proletarian politics, put politics in command of production, and use politics to promote production. the factory completed 53 per cent of the 1971 plan in the first five months.

taking taching as their example in giving prominence to proletarian politics and putting revolution in command of production, workers in hunan province in the first five months of this year increased total industrial output value 14 per cent above the corresponding period of last year. the output of iron ore rose over 200 per cent and steel 85 per cent. the output of chemical fertilizer, insecticides, cement, tractors and motor vehicles also rose by big margins.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Military Attache in Belgrade Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Belgrade, June 22, 1971)

yuan yun-tou, military attache of the chinese embassy in belgrade, gave a film reception at the embassy yesterday, at which a full-length colour documentary, "hail the 21st anniversary of the great people's republic of china", was shown.

the reception was attended by lieutenant general radovan vojvodicj, head of the information department of the yugoslav people's army; major general idriz czejvan, director of the yugoslav military museum; colonel radomir vuczurevicj, chief of the international liaison section of the yugoslav people's army; colonel vinko milicj, director of "narodna armija"; and others.

military attaches of some foreign countries to yugoslavia were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Gives Reception in Honor of Albanian Football Team

(NCNA-English Tirana, June 22, 1971)

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, gave a receotion and film show at the embassy here this evening in honour of all memoers of the "labinot" footoall-team with cajupi ruscetiu as the leader and dhimiter baroni and adem demiri as the deputy leaders, which will pay a friendly visit to china.

among those present at the reception were: rexneo doda, chairman, and dervish lisi, vice-chairman, of the albanian onysical culture and sports commission.

liu chen-hua and rexhep doda sooke at the receotion. they expressed the conviction that the visit to china by the "labinot" football team will further strengthen the friendship between the chinese and albanian peoples and sportsmen and help the football olayers of the two countries to learn from each other and exchange their experience. at the reception, "the red detachment of women", a colour film of the chinese modern revolutionary ballet, was shown.

the receotion proceeded in a very warm and friendly atmosphere. the comrades of the two countries had cordial conversations and repeatedly proposed toasts to the constant strengthening and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries and to the health and long life of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Ambassador to Chile Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Santiago, June 22, 1971)

lin ping, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to chile, presented his credentials to salvador allende, president of the republic of chile, at noon today.

president allende had a cordial and friendly conversation with the ambassador.

officials of the chinese embassy were in company with the ambassador on the occasion.

present on the occasion on the chilean side were clodomiro almeyda, minister of foreign affairs; lucio parada, director of the protocol department of the ministry of foreign affairs; other officials of the presidential house and the ministry of foreign affairs.

on june 17, ambassador lin ping called on foreign minister clodomiro almeyda and handed to him a copy of his credentials.

lin ping arrived in santiago on june 12.

Feature Story: Chinese Women's Basketball Team in Chile

(NCNA-English Santiago, June 20, 1971)

carrying with them the profound sentiments of friendship of the chinese people for the chilean people, the chinese women's basketball team led by chi yu-hua recently paid a 3-week friendship visit in chile on the invitation of the national basketball federation of the country. they wrote a new page in the annals of friendship between the chinese and chilean peoples.

after their arrival in chile on may 22, the chinese basketball players toured santiago, puente alto, valparaiso, concepcion, tome, osorno, valdivia, puerto montt, curico, san antonio and other towns and played friendly matches with their chilean hosts. everywhere they went, the chinese players were warmly welcomed and hospitably received.

amity between the chinese and chilean players was fully shown in the course of the matches. they learned from each other, encouraged each other and showed concern for each other. the chilean players treated the chinese players as their dear sisters, warmly asking after their needs and providing them with every convenience. on the basketball playground, the chinese players cordially handed drinking water to chilean players and referees. the chinese and chilean players chatted with the help of a few spanish or chinese words they had just learned from their counterparts and sometimes they exchanged thoughts by gestures. they presented each other with gifts and had photos taken together in the unforgettable friendly meetings.

the spectators gave enthusiastic applause and cheers to the sportswomen of the two countries on account of their good skill and manifestations of friendship. they presented precious copihue, the national flower of chile, to the chinese guests who came from afar.

at the end of every match, a large number of spectators came up to the chinese players enthusiastically asking for signatures, exchanging souvenirs or chatting about the militant friendship between the peoples of the two countries cemented in the common struggle against imperialism. once, as soon as the match ended, a young chilean worker showed the chinese players a portrait of chairman mao, whom he respected and admired, and asked for an inscription by the chinese friends.

when the chinese women's basketball team arrived at lota, the biggest coal-mining centre of chile, on the afternoon of may 30, for a friendly match, many coal miners, who had just finished the day's job, ran straight to the basketball playground without caring about washing themselves or changing clothes. they shouted to the chinese guests: "salute to mao tsetung exclamation" "salute to the chinese people exclamation" the chinese players repeatedly waved thanks to the coal miners, and shouted: "salute to the chilean people exclamation" "long live the chilean people exclamation" the playground was immersed in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chilean and chinese peoples. after the match, the hosts and the guests attended a soiree at the "lota-schwager" club, where they conversed cordially. just as a host noted in a welcoming speech, "although the fraternal peoples of our two countries are separated geographically, they are very near spiritually."

upon their arrival at tome, the centre of chile's textile industry, the chinese basketball players were presented with a chinese national flag specially made for the occasion by local workers in token of their profound friendship for new china. at the port of san antonio, a responsible member of the local chile-china cultural institute expressed to the chinese guests his sincere hope that they would bring home the chilean people's deep friendship for the chinese people, and that this traditional friendship between the two peoples would grow daily. on their part, the chinese players repeatedly noted during their visit that the struggle waged by the chilean people under the leadership of president salvador allende in defence of national independence and sovereignty is a tremendous encouragement for the chinese people.

the chilean press published enthusiastic comments on the visit of the chinese players. "la prensa" said that the chinese women players demonstrated "graceful and fine manners". "la nacion" said, "the visiting basketball players have played fairly, rapidly and skilfully as never seen before in our stadia". "el llanquihue" praised the chinese sportswomen for adhering to the principle of "friendship first, competition second", adding that "this exemplary idea should be respected by all countries of the world".

the chinese women's basketball team left the beautiful andean country on june 12, carrying with them the chilean people's profound friendship toward the chinese people. they are convinced that the militant friendship between the chinese and chilean peoples cemented in their struggle against imperialism will grow still further.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

Foreign Diplomatic Envoys to China Give Banquet to Thank Chinese Foreign Ministry for Southern China Tour

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1971)

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china gave a banquet here this evening to thank the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china for inviting them to tour southern china.

attending the banquet were acting foreign minister chi peng-fei and other leading members of the ministry, including li yao-wen, han nien-lung, fu hao, hsu han-ping and wang chen.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the banquet. on behalf of the diplomatic envoys of various countries to china, ambassador subba expressed thanks for the hospitality and attention they were given during the tour. he said: during our tour we visited a hospital in wunan, a production brigade of a people's commune in suburban kwangchow and the hungchi canal in linhsien county of honan province and they left a deep impression on us. we are aware of the fact that the chinese people are rallying round their leaders and are determined to achieve their set goals.

acting foreign minister chi peng-fei said: diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and their wives toured southern china recently and this is conducive to the promotion of our mutual understanding. you are welcome to visit various places and see more things in the future so as to know our country better.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Contract on Diesel Locomotives Signed between China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation and French Alsthom and MTE Groups

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1971)

a contract on buying diesel locomotives from france was signed here this afternoon between the china national machinery import and export corporation on one side and the alsthom group and the m.t.e. group of france on the other after they reached agreement through friendly negotiations.

attending the signing ceremony on the chinese side were: li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; leading members of the departments concerned tang hai-kuang, tien li-chun, li chang-ching, liu hsing-hua, wang li and kang chih-wei; and chang keng-ho, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in france;

attending the ceremony on the french side were: etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china; hebrard and hertioz, deputy commercial attaches of the french embassy; chalvon-demersay, general manager of the traction division, and xavier chatlande and pierre deshayes, engineers, of the alsthom group; and jullien, general manager of the m.t.e. group.

the chinese side gave a dinner in honour of the french guests after the ceremony.

MARITIME JURISDICTION

Peruvian Paper Condemns Attempt of Two "Superpowers" to Carve Up Seas

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1971)

the peruvian paper "expreso" recently issued an article denouncing the two "superpowers" for their criminal attempt to divide oceans and plunder sea resources of the other countries, according to a lima report.

entitled "superpowers and 200 nautical miles" and written by a. fernandez arce, the article pointed out that the peoples of the world witnessed that the two "superpowers" have arrogated to themselves the right of secretly dividing the world in the political and trade spheres of influence in a frantic attempt to plunder the resources of small countries.

the article said: "the united states has been for a long time plundering the fishery resources of many small countries, including a great number of latin american countries. when peru, chile and ecuador declared the 200-nautical-mile limits of maritime jurisdiction to defend their rights, the united states accepted an aggressive attitude trying not to recognize it and continuously sent its piratic vessels to plunder our seas. our stand has been gaining supporters because it conforms with the geographical reality and geopolitical characteristics of many latin american countries."

the article revealed that the political evolution in the soviet union has made itself join the united states in its pretensions. it said: "now, before us, they are allied themselves as 'superpowers' not to recognize the 200-nautical-mile territorial limits and came out with the aggressive decision of only recognizing the 12-nautical-mile territorial limits."

the article continued, "the cable brought us a disagreeable but not unusual piece of news: the soviet union has presented to the united nations a complaint against a decree issued by gabon last year to extend the territorial waters of that country to 25 nautical miles instead of only 12. in a note distributed to all members of the united nations -- according to the associated press -- the soviet union said that the gabonese decree 'affects the freedom of navigation of other countries' and alleged that 'international law does not permit the extension of the territorial waters beyond the limit of 12 nautical miles'". the article pointed out that "the note undoubtedly deserves the rebuff from all countries of the third world, which are aligning themselves in large numbers in support of the 200 nautical miles (of territorial waters)."

the article added, "the attitudes of the 'superpowers' are diametrically opposite to those of the third world."

the article acclaimed china, albania, korea, yugoslavia and other countries for supporting the struggle waged by peru and other latin american countries in defence of the right to 200-nautical-mile territorial limits.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Maritime, Land and Air Border Quarantine Study Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1971)

the maritime, land and air border quarantine study group of the democratic republic of viet nam, with nguyen trung thanh as the head and nguyen kim dzu as the deputy head, left here for home by train yesterday after concluding its visit to china.

the study group arrived in china on april 28. it paid a friendly visit to and made related studies in peking, kwangchow, shanghai and tientsin. wherever the vietnamese comrades went, they were warmly welcomed by revolutionary medical workers and people.

hsing cheng-chin, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, met all comrades of the study group and gave a farewell banquet in honour of them on the evening of june 21. tan phong, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, was present at the banquet.

seeing the vietnamese comrades-in-arms off at the railway station yesterday were leading members of the ministry of public health and the peking departments concerned hsing cheng-chin, lai en, li shu-chang, chen hsu and chang yu-fu, as well as scores of medical workers.

present at the railway station were also diplomatic officials of the vietnamese embassy in peking.

Chinese Vice Minister Han Tsung-cheng Gives Banquet in Honor of Visiting Hai Phong Industrial Group of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1971)

han tsung-cheng, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the visiting hai phong industrial group of the democratic republic of viet nam. head of the group is nguyen huu can, member of the standing committee of the hai phong municipal committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the administrative committee of hai phong, and deputy head of the group is dang tuyen, member of the administrative committee and vice-chairman of the municipal planning board of hai phong.

le quang tuong, commercial counsellor, le tuan, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking were present at the banquet.

present were fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of the departments concerned, including yang shou-shan, lu wei-chao, wei yu-ming, wang tzu-chuan, yu chin-chi and liu hung-ling.

vice-minister han tsung-cheng and head of the group nguyen huu can proposed toasts to the evergreen great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam, and to the great victories won by the vietnamese people and other indochinese peoples in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the visiting hai phong industrial group of viet nam was met at the railway station by vice-minister han tsung-cheng and leading members of the departments concerned upon its arrival here by train this morning.

meeting the group at the railway station were also commercial counsellor le quang tuong and other diplomatic officials of the vietnamese embassy in peking.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Shipping Delegation Led by Minister Jerzy Szop Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1971)

a three-member polish shipping delegation led by minister of shipping jerzy szop arrived here by air this afternoon. the delegation has come to take part in the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the inauguration of the chinese-polish ship broker's company at the invitation of the chinese ministry of communications.

meeting the delegation at the airport were chinese minister of communications yang chieh and leading members of the departments concerned, including li ching-chuan, tung hua-min, han li-ping and pang chih-chiang.

present at the airport were also polish ambassador to china franciszek stachowiak and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of Romanian Tourism Ministry Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1971)

the delegation to china of the ministry of tourism of romania led by constantin pirvulescu left here for home by air today after concluding its visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members and staff members of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau and other departments concerned yang kung-su, chang yu, hsing jen-hsien, chu kun, tao yung-nien, li ming-wen and wang ching-chien.

also present at the airport were romanian ambassador to china aurel duma, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking iosif chivu and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

during its stay in peking, the delegation met vice-premier li hsien-nien. it held talks on matters related to tourism with the china travel and tourism administrative bureau. the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and resulted in an agreement for exchanging tourist groups.

during its tour of china, the delegation also visited shanghai, nanking, wunsi and suchou, where it was accorded a warm welcome by the local people.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Chinese Government Representative Visits Rwanda

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, June 22, 1971)

chou po-ping, representative of the government of the people's republic of china and counsellor of the chinese embassy in tanzania, paid a friendly visit to the republic of rwanda on june 18 and 19 at the invitation of the rwanda government.

president gregoire kayibanda of rwanda received chou po-ping on june 18 in kigali, capital city of the country, and held a friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Sudanese Government Delegation Back from China Visit

(NCNA-English Khartoum, June 23, 1971)

yang shou-cheng, chinese ambassador to the sudan, gave a dinner here yesterday evening in honour of mamoun yahia mannawar, sudanese minister of animal resources and head of the sudanese government delegation, and farouk mustafa, deputy director of the socialist countries department of the ministry of foreign affairs and member of the delegation. the delegation had recently returned here from a visit to china.

the sudanese guests saw the chinese colour documentary "warm welcome to distinguished sudanese guests" before the dinner.

both the host and guests warmly praised the evergrowing friendship and cooperation between the sudan and china and the peoples of the two countries.

President Nimeri Receives Chinese Survey Team

(NCNA-English Khartoum, June 22, 1971)

gaafar mohamed nimeri, president of the revolution command council and prime minister of the democratic republic of the sudan, received all the members of the chinese survey team on june 19 and had a cordial and friendly talk with them. the team is making surveys for helping to build a conference hall here.

present on the occasion were sudanese minister of housing mubarak osman sinada, minster of works abdel alier and other high officials of the government.

yang shou-cheng, chinese ambassador to the sudan, and wang hsi-tao, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy, were also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Visiting Group of Swedish Clarte Federation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 22, 1971)

a 15-member visiting group of the swedish clarte federation arrived in peking by train this afternoon. leader of the group is hans jonsson, member of the central executive committee of the federation, and deputy leader is ann-li jordahl, member of the editorial department of the federation's organ "clarte".

the group was met at the railway station by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned li chuan-chung, hu hung-fan, hsing jen-hsien, chu kun and others.

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china international travel service gave a banquet this evening in honour of the swedish guests.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Government Minister Gives Farewell Party in Honor of Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, June 22, 1971)

lawi nangwanda sijaona, tanzanian minister for health and social welfare, gave a farewell party here yesterday evening in honour of the personnel of a chinese medical team who were leaving for home.

present at the party were tanzanian junior minister for health and social welfare lucy s. lameck, principal secretary of the ministry of health and social welfare b.j. maggid, principal secretary of the ministry of finance c.d. msuya and other officials as well as personages from the medical circles.

also present were chinese ambassador chung hsi-tung, chinese economic representative wang tsung-min, chinese commercial representative an tung, and members of the chinese team.

in a speech at the party, minister sijaona asked the chinese medical workers to convey his sincere regards and gratitude to chairman mao. "we tanzanian people wish chairman mao good health and the chinese people, under his leadership, greater successes. may the tanzanian and chinese peoples cooperate better," he said.

he expressed the wish that the chinese medical personnel would bring back to china the friendly feelings of the tanzanian people to the chinese people.

in his speech ambassador chung hsi-tung expressed his thanks to minister sijaona for his warm reception and speech. he said: the chinese medical personnel came to tanzania at the invitation of the tanzanian government. we are grateful to president nyerere and the tanzanian government and people

for their warm support and assistance to the chinese medical personnel, which was conducive to the smooth going of their work. he asked the chinese medical personnel who will continue their work in tanzania to do their job better and help strengthen and develop the friendly relations between the chinese and tanzanian peoples.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

US

US Paper "Newsday" Denounces US Aggression in Indochina

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1971)

"newsday", a paper published in long island, new york, u.s.a., carried an editorial entitled "victory in vietnam" issued on february 8, which pointed out that the u.s. war of aggression against indochina is "an expensive, unpopular, bloody and unwinnable war", and that "you cannot subjugate a determined and patriotic people by superior fire-powers". it demanded that the nixon administration announce "a complete and immediate american withdrawal from indochina". excerpts from the editorial read as follows:

in the beginning it was vietnam, then cambodia, and now laos. no one who has watched the tragedy of indochina unfold since the first american military mission arrived in saigon 20 years ago should be surprised at our government's decision to spread death and devastation to still another country. it doesn't matter that the ground troops who have been crossing the laotian border are south vietnamese and not american. we subsidize them, arm them, train them, "advise" them, transport them and give them air, artillery and logistical support. they are our mercenaries; we call the shots; this is an american adventure -- make no mistake about that.

and it is all quite understandable and justifiable if you can picture yourself sitting at a desk in the white house or the pentagon. just imagime the mounting frustration of waging an expensive, unpopular, bloody and unwinnable war -- year in and year out -- in a faraway land where our national interest is hard to define, let alone locate. is it any wonder that our military and political leaders -- who have staked their reputations on assurances, first of victory and then of "vietnamization" -- want to pull off one more spectacular operation?

never mind public opinion at home or abroad. never mind the cost in blood and treasure. never mind the peasants in the villages on laos: they have now become as expendable as their brothers in cambodia and vietnam. hell, our b-52s have already given parts of laos the works; and by now it should make little difference to those who live in these places whether they are machinegunned in ditches or bombed from the skies.

nothing has worked

of course, this latest adventure won't work. nothing we have done in vietnam has worked. not even last may's "incursion"

that turned placid cambodia into a slaughterhouse. a reuters news dispatch from cambodia last week cited "senior cambodian officers" as saying that "the viet cong were returning to sanctuaries cleared by south vietnamese and u.s. troops last summer and building new ones opposite south vietnam."

the reason things don't happen as programed by the pentagon is that there is no way to win the kind of victory we seek so long as the willingness of the vietnamese to die is greater than the willingness of americans to kill. (we could, technically, obliterate vietnam with nuclear weapons but would we -- and would that be victory?) and after 25 years of fighting to rid their country of foreign troops, the vietnamese aren't likely to quit now or even to negotiate on our terms. time has always been on their side.

it took the french eight years to learn that you cannot subjugate a determined and patriotic people by superior fire-power. so they gave up trying. but it has been 10 years since the first american combat death in vietnam, and our government is still trying -- 250,000 american casualties, 5,000,000 tons of bombs and 105,000,000,000 u.s. dollars later. and we the people are paying this bill -- in many more costly, corrosive ways than merely tax dollars.

victory in vietnam? it can yet be won if we face up to the fact that the real enemy is our own stubborn pride. we don't have to admit defeat if that is more than our collective national ego can stand; but we can and should admit to making a mistake. we can and should stop kidding ourselves -- as we have been doing for 10 long bloody years.

it wouldn't be so hard. not even politically. the latest gallup poll reports that 73 per cent of our people now want to end american troop involvement in vietnam by the end of the year.

at his next press conference, the president could simply announce that we have long since discharged whatever obligation we had to the saigon generals; that this is and always was their war, not ours; and that our objective -- to beef up their army -- has been achieved.

as commander-in-chief he could then announce a complete and immediate american withdrawal from indochina. not a phase-out, but a pull-out. not just ground troops but naval vessels, aircraft, helicopter gunships, patrol boats, military advisers, napalm, pesticides, everything lethal. and we would also bring home the hundreds of american prisoners now languishing in north vietnamese camps;

the vietnamese could continue their civil war if they wanted to. but for our part, we would finally stop killing innocent people and begin taking care of pressing and unfinished business here at home.

this would be a victory worth celebrating. a victory that the whole world would applaud.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 2, 1971 No. 4929

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* NATIONAL *
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PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP IN SPHERE OF IDEOLOGY

We Must Persevere in Exercising Total Dictatorship of the Proletariat in the Realm of Ideology

- Thoroughly repudiate "liberty, equality and fraternity," a reactionary slogan of bourgeois humanism

by

Chin Hung-ping (津 紅 兵) of T'ientsin Garrison Area

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 12, 1971)

To uphold the Marxist class doctrine or to promote the humanism of the landlords and bourgeoisie is a grave class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the realm of ideology. For a long period of time political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i have advocated the bourgeois humanist slogan: "Liberty, equality and fraternity" which was a component part of the ideological system of the exploiting classes and an important ideological foundation of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Today it is very necessary for us to go one step further to repudiate this bourgeois humanist slogan for the sake of uncovering the counter-revolutionary nature of political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, resisting ideological corruption by the bourgeoisie, reaising the consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and strengthening our ability to distinguish false Marxism from genuine Marxism.

The slogan, "Liberty, equality and fraternity" was put forward by the Western bourgeoisie in the 17th and 18th centuries. When the bourgeoisie opposed the feudal class, the former interpreted this slogan as the "inherent rights of man" and professed to be representatives of the "interest of the whole people." After the bourgeoisie seized political power, they continued to use this slogan to cover up their cruel exploitation of the working people,

to neutralize the influence of Marxism on the revolutionary people, and to defend their reactionary rule.

After the overthrow of the bourgeois regime by the proletariat, they still made use of this slogan to check the continuing revolution of the proletariat and launched a frenzied attack against the dictatorship of the proletariat in a vain attempt to restore the "paradise" which they had lost. History has fully demonstrated that "Liberty, equality and fraternity" of the bourgeoisie was always a reactionary slogan for the defense of the capitalist system of ownership and the rule by the bourgeoisie.

"Liberty, equality and fraternity" promoted by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i is nothing new; it is only a piece of junk picked out from the arsenal of Western bourgeois ideology. What is different is that they have changed its appearance during the new historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat by giving it a cloak of Marxism to make it serve the restoration of capitalism.

"All men are equal" was a shameless swindle by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

Lenin pointed out: "There can never be true and actual equality before the possibility of one class exploiting another is totally eliminated." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol. 28, p. 234) Equality has always reflected a profound class content. Equality is understood by exploiters and the exploited or by capitalists and workers is totally different or even antagonistically opposite. Capitalists consider the development of capitalism and the exploitation and oppression of the workers "equality" but the working class considers the overthrow of the bourgeois regime, abolition of the privileges of the bourgeoisie and abolition of all classes as equality. Capitalists will never pursue the equality advocated by the working class and the working class likewise will never pursue the "equality" practiced by the capitalists. The relation between them "is by no means a relation of equality but a relation of one class oppressing another."

A hundred years ago when the workers of Paris rose up to oppose the cruel exploiting rule of the capitalists, executioners of the bourgeoisie frantically attacked the workers and carried out a bloody massacre in which thousands of good proletarian fighters were killed. Can we call this "equality" between the capitalists and workers?

In Sant'iaoshih, Tientsin, before the liberation, the history of success of every capitalist contained the sweat and tears of thousands of workers! The affluent life of the capitalists of "Sanhoch'eng" Lamp Works meant hunger and suffering for hundreds of workers like Wang Fu-yuan and behind the fat pocket-book of the proprietor of "Mingch'üan" Scale Works was the poverty of many workers like Teng Tzu-p'ing! Then where was "equality" and where was the workers' "dignity"?

Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i talked glibly about "complete equality between men" which was said to be above class. But this was only for obliterating the acute class struggle, preventing the working class and revolutionary people from opposing exploitation and oppression and making them resign themselves to the fate of being enslaved by the capitalists.

Great Lenin once bitterly condemned the hypocritic slogan of "equality" of the bourgeoisie and said indignantly: 'Down with this damnable lie! There can be no 'equality,' now or in the future, between the oppressor and the oppressed or between the exploiter and the exploited." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol. 30, p. 101) This is a most thorough exposure and most profound repudiation of political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

"We don't want dictatorship of any one class," "there must be socialist democracy." As political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i saw it, there could be no socialist democracy when there was dictatorship of the proletariat. This was a vicious attack and slander against the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Marxism holds that there is no abstract democracy that is above class in a class society. Under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, "there can be no democracy for the proletariat and the working people when there is democracy for the bourgeoisie." ("On Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People") When there is democracy of proletarian revolution for the revolutionary people, there can be no democracy of counter-revolutionary restoration for the bourgeoisie. When there is democracy for the bourgeoisie to attack the proletariat, there can be no democracy for the proletariat to overcome the resistance of the bourgeoisie. The two cannot go together.

Socialist democracy is a brand new democracy which represents the interest of not only the proletariat but also the broad masses of working people. The founding of the People's Republic of China put an end to the sanguinary rule of the imperialists, feudalists and bureaucratic capitalists, liberated every poverty-stricken slave from oppression and exploitation and turned him into the master of the country. And this is socialist democracy!

During the great proletarian cultural revolution millions of revolutionaries followed great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, used debates, airing of views and big-character posters to overwhelm the resistance of Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois reactionary line and won a great victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. And this was the most universal socialist democracy!

In reality the so-called "socialist democracy" which political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i pursued was democracy for the bourgeoisie to oppress and exploit the working people and democracy for various counter-revolutionary elements to create counter-revolutionary public opinion in a big way. The condemnation by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of

socialist un-democracy indeed represented the voice of a small handful of counter-revolutionary elements. We must not give the slightest bit of democracy to this small handful of class enemies. Giving them democracy would be tantamount to giving the restoration of capitalism a free hand and would cause thousands of human heads to fall on the ground. The fact that Liu Shao-ch'i and company fought for democracy for the bourgeois cause against the Party, the people and the proletariat fully demonstrated that they were speakers for the bourgeoisie.

"We must recognize the sacred principle of ideological freedom." This is another preposterous tune sung by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

Chairman Mao taught us: "In a class society everyone lives in a certain class status and all ideologies carry a class stamp." ("On Practice") In the world today, there are only two systems of ideology; namely the proletarian system and the bourgeois system. These two ideologies are antagonistic to each other and only one of them can emerge triumphant. Bourgeois ideology will not tolerate the free propagation of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and proletarian ideology will not tolerate the flooding of bourgeois ideology unchecked.

Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i wanted people to "recognize ideological freedom" because they wanted the proletariat to recognize the lawfulness of their dissemination of bourgeois ideology. But this will never be allowed. The proletariat must exercise total dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of ideology. Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i talked about freedom everyday, but did they really mean freedom for the proletariat? No, never. For many years they gathered together demons and freaks and committed many vicious crimes against Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Reckoning of these crimes should be an inviolable right of the proletariat. However, they tried everything to stop this. Therefore it is obvious that the freedom they wanted was the freedom to agitate the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists to oppose socialism and the freedom to use all ideological and cultural positions to create counter-revolutionary public opinion. In short, what they fought for was the freedom to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat. The proletariat must never give them this kind of freedom. If the proletariat gives this small handful of class enemy the freedom to oppose the Party and socialism, the proletariat and the broad masses of working people will lose their freedom and everything else!

"The sincerest and simplest personal feeling, mutual assistance and mutual love..." This was the kind of junk retrieved by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i from the "love of mankind" of the exploiting classes.

Feeling has always been a product of social practice and class practice. People's feeling toward the same thing varies as their class status varies. About the continuous growth of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the prosperity of the socialist motherland, the proletariat and revolutionary people felt very happy but the small handful of class enemies had nothing but hatred. This shows the totally opposite feeling about the same thing reflected by two antagonistic classes.

The so-called "personal feeling" of the bourgeoisie is totally synonymous with selfish rivalry and deception. As Marx and Engels revealed profoundly: "The bourgeoisie tears away the veil of gentleness over family relations and changes them into purely money relations." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol. 4, p. 469) Such selfish "personal feeling" is totally opposite to proletarian feeling. The revolutionary feeling of the proletariat toward comrades and the people is mutual political concern, mutual ideological assistance and mutual help in everyday life; in other words, whole-hearted service to the people "with revolutionary interest considered to be of primary importance." The purpose of fanatically playing up "personal feeling" by Liu Shao-ch'i and the like was to make the proletariat give up its revolutionary principle and join the bourgeoisie so as to facilitate their counter-revolutionary restoration.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "There is no love in the world which is without a reason and there is no hatred in the world which is without a cause." ("Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art") In a class society, the targets of love and hatred are determined by the class status. Proletarian revolutionary comrades must mutually help, love and unite with one another to fight for the attainment of their common revolutionary goal and still greater victories of the proletarian revolution. But the proletariat must never talk about "sincerity and simplicity" or "mutual assistance and mutual love" with the class enemy; instead, it must talk only about class struggle. To forget this point is to betray the revolution.

The humanism of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie was the ideological foundation from which political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i pushed forward their counter-revolutionary revisionist line. We must thoroughly repudiate this humanist reactionary slogan of "Liberty, equality and fraternity" and destroy this ideological pillar of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. This is the only way for us to see clearly what Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is, what the counter-revolutionary revisionist line is, what is genuine Marxism, what is false Marxism, and voluntarily and continuously advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

* * *

REPUDIATION OF REVISIONISM

Organize Party Members To Read Books Seriously and Criticize Revisionism Thoroughly

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 20, 1971)

The Party committee of the Nanfen ore dressing plant of Penhsi Iron and Steel Company has organized its members to study and apply Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and criticize revisionism in a thoroughgoing manner, so as to enable them to play the role of vanguards and models in revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

In order to enable its members to play the role of vanguards and models in revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the Party committee of this plant has held a study class for the Party members. By means of struggle, the Party members are made to understand that criticism and repudiation of revisionism is a battle for the defense of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in which the Party members must stand in the forefront of the struggle. As a result the Party members of this plant have actively thrown themselves into the battle to criticize revisionism.

Since the 2nd plenum of the Party's 9th Central Committee, they have carried out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation of idealist transcendentalism, the theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie and the theory of the dying out of the class struggle peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers. Under the leadership of the Party members, the fire of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation from departments to workshops and from work section to work groups throughout the plant is burning fiercer and fiercer. The penetrating development of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation has increased the awareness of everyone to the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and set in motion the further development of revolution and production throughout the factory.

In order to help its Party members to hold fast onto the weapon of struggle in revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the Party committee of the Nanfen ore dressing plant of Penhsi Iron and Steel Company has organized them to study conscientiously Marxist-Leninist works and the writings of Chairman Mao. The Party members have integrated the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought with the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation which enables the criticize-revisionism struggle to deepen by degrees.

At one time, owing to lack of time and pressure of work in the mechanical and electrical workshop of the plant, some comrades grasped production exclusively and as a result production not only did not increase, but on the contrary was lowered. In the light of the situation, the Party members of this workshop, under the leadership of the Party general branch, studied Lenin's teaching, "If a class cannot correctly handle its problems politically, it will not be able to maintain its rule and consequently will

also not be able to fulfill its production tasks," as well as Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work" and angrily criticized the reactionary theory of productive forces. By means of study and criticism, they increased their consciousness of giving prominence to proletarian politics, took the lead in doing ideological work on people, and grasped revolution to stimulate production. Under the leadership of the Party members, all used their heads, devised means, carried out technical innovation in a big way and greatly raised production efficiency.

In the struggle to criticize revisionism, members of the Party committee of the Nanfen ore dressing plant of Penhsi Iron and Steel Company, setting themselves up as an example, have not only acted as commanders but also as fighters, and by their model actions, have given an impetus to the Party members and revolutionary people. Under the leadership of the Party committee, the spirit of the Party members and revolutionary masses of this plant is high. They consistently maintain revolutionary vigor, and the situation of revolution and production is getting better than ever.

* * *

Combine Conscientious Reading with Criticism and Repudiation of Revisionism

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 20, 1971)

(NCNA Nanning, June 19) In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "An important task for us at present on the ideological front is to criticize revisionism," leading members of the revolutionary committee of Liuchow Machine Works of Kwangsi, in close association with the reality of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, have conscientiously read Marxist-Leninist works and the writings of Chairman Mao, deeply criticized the counter-revolutionary fallacies spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, constantly strengthened their ability to differentiate between genuine and sham Marxism, and strengthened their initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Inspired by the spirit of the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Central Committee, the leading members of the revolutionary committee of this works have read with profound proletarian feeling Marxist-Leninist works and studied the writings of Chairman Mao.

However, there had been a period in which two tendencies appeared in their study. One was the paying of attention only to reading without paying heed to the repudiation of revisionism. Because of this, their comprehension of the viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought was not deep enough, and application not flexible enough. The other was the grasping of the repudiation of revisionism firmly but not carrying out reading conscientiously enough, and that invariably resulted in the inability to criticize the vital points of revisionist fallacies and reveal their essence thoroughly enough.

Bearing in mind this problem, the revolutionary committee of the works organized everybody to study Lenin's teaching, "Marx held that the whole value of his theory lay in the fact that this theory was 'critical and revolutionary in essence,'" and Chairman Mao's teaching, "Truth is developed in the struggle with fallacies," and realized that the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought must be closely combined with the criticism of revisionism, that revolutionary theory should be studied amid criticism of revisionism and revolutionary theory should be used to direct the criticism of revisionism, and that only in that way could Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought be mastered theoretically and ideologically, and materialism and idealism as well as the correct and the incorrect line could be distinguished from each other.

After understanding was raised, and in accordance with the reality of the three great revolutionary struggles and the developing situation of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, they pointedly read Marxist-Leninist works and studied the writings of Chairman Mao as well as criticized and repudiated revisionism with a purpose. Apart from maintaining daily reading and the system of study days, they still get up early and go to bed late so that they may have more time for study.

In order to combine reading better with the criticism and repudiation of revisionism, the leading members of Liuchow Machine Works revolutionary committee have paid special attention to investigating the new trend of class struggle and to the study of new problems in struggle-criticism-transformation. In the light of these problems, they study one basic concept of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and apply it to the criticism and repudiation of one reactionary fallacy of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers.

For a time there were people in the works who in the face of the excellent situation in revolution and production throughout the works erroneously thought that since the situation was excellent, the grasping of the class struggle had more or less been completed, and that they do well to grasp only production. If the situation of revolution and production has improved, is there any need for grasping class struggle actively?

With this problem in mind, the chairman of the revolutionary committee of the works made a study of Marx's teaching, "Socialism means declaration of uninterrupted revolution, the realization of proletarian dictatorship," studied over again Chairman Mao's thesis of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepened his understanding of the protracted and complex nature of the class struggle in the socialist period, and increased his awareness of class struggle. Under his leadership, the cadres and workers of the works have closely integrated with each other, launched a new drive in the struggle against the enemies and dragged out a small handful of deeply concealed class enemies. The broad mass of cadres and workers are able to receive a profound education in the direction of ideology and political line, increase their awareness of class struggle and promote the deepening development of the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement.

* * *

PLA MAN

The Masses Are the Real Heroes, I Am But a Drop in the Ocean

- a report on the advanced deeds of Hsü Yao-chou, CCP member and activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought of the PLA Navy

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao June 18, 1971)

Hsü Yao-chou, a member of the CCP and an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought from the PLA Navy, has been battling for fully four years on the three-support two-military front. In the four years, through the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and consistently brimming with youthful vigor, he has lived with the masses. By trusting them always and respecting their creative spirit, he has led the broad mass of revolutionary people in victorious advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The broad mass of revolutionary people warmly praised him as "a worthy vanguard for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

"Glory Belongs to Chairman Mao, and Credit Belongs to the Masses"

Hsü Yao-chou is a veteran comrade who has joined in the revolution for more than thirty years. During the period of the revolutionary civil war, by demonstrating the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and battling courageously, he earned many merits and won many citations. During the great proletarian cultural revolution he closely followed Chairman Mao, and in spite of his poor constitution as a result of stomach cancer from which he had suffered, obstinately requested to take part in the three-support and two-military fighting. With a firm revolutionary will to do his all for the people, he again won fresh merits in the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He was the Army representative on the revolutionary committee of the Shanghai Boiler Factory, and later was also elected a member of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee, a member of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and a member of the Party committee of the East China Sea Fleet, and has had the good fortune to be received by great leader Chairman Mao on many occasions.

Comrades of the Shanghai Boiler Factory said, "Comrade Hsü Yao-chou has won merits during the war years, and again earned fresh merit during the great proletarian cultural revolution. He is indeed a pace-setter for continuing the revolution!"

When Hsü Yao-chou heard the praises of the comrades, he invariably said sincerely, "Glory belongs to Chairman Mao and credit belongs to the masses! Separated from Mao Tse-tung's thought and from the masses, everything we do would come to naught!"

In January 1970, Hsü Yao-chou returned from the Conference of Activists in Living Study and Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought held in

Peking. The moment he got home, his wife showed him a newspaper and said delightedly "There is a story about you in the paper! Our factory wants me to tell the men your advanced deeds. Why haven't you told me a single thing about the deeds that you have done?" His elder son also said, "Our plant also wants me to tell about the advanced deeds of my father!" All this excited the attention of Hsü Yao-chou. That night, he held a family type Mao Tse-tung's thought study class with his wife and children and studied with them Chairman Mao's brilliant work "Serving the People" as well as Vice Chairman Lin's directive "All our accomplishments and all our victories are gained under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and are victories of Mao Tse-tung's thought," and recalled past hardships and counted present blessings.

He could never forget his own difficult live as an apprentice and a herdsman when he was young. It was great leader Chairman Mao who saved him from the pit of fire and the many years of painstaking cultivation with the thought of Mao Tse-tung by the Party that enabled him to be able to do something for the people. When he thought of the basic program laid down in new Party Constitution and recalled the five conditions a Communist must meet, he said emotionally to his wife and children, "The little that I have done is still far, yes very far from what the Party and the people expect of me. To be a Communist member, there is only the obligation of fighting hard for the revolution, but there is not the slightest right to boast about one's own merit."

In the study class held that night, Hsü Yao-chou used the great thought of Mao Tse-tung to light up the course of struggle for continuing the revolution for himself and his family. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "We should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and serve the Chinese people heart and soul" he set a strict demand on himself and would never talk about personal glory, would never for a moment be separated from the people, but with infinite faithfulness for the revolution, would give his all for the people.

From then on, Hsü Yao-chou became more modest and prudent. Many units in Shanghai invited him to talk about his advanced deeds in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, but he always modestly excused himself. Even when he could not excuse himself sometimes, he still would not talk about himself, but with deep proletarian feeling, would warmly sing the praise of the wonderful merits and achievements of great leader Chairman Mao or tell about the stirring deeds of the working class in selflessly and wholeheartedly serving the revolution as well as the profound self-education he received from the working class. No matter at conferences or small meetings, whenever people mentioned the advanced deeds of Hsü Yao-chou, he invariably would become uneasy and say earnestly "Actually I have not done quite enough, don't mention me please. The masses are the real heroes. I am but a drop in the ocean!"

"Knowledge Comes from Practice, and Strength Comes from the Masses"

In accordance with the need of the revolutionary struggle, Hsü Yao-chou was elected in three-support and two-military work a leadership cadre of the Shanghai Boiler factory and the Shanghai municipality. With the rise in position, his burden became heavier and the demands he placed on his ideological revolutionization and close integration with the masses also became higher. He always said to himself "Knowledge comes from practice and strength comes from the masses. As a Communist Party member shouldering leadership work, I must set my sight on the great Communist objective and bear in mind the revolutionary people. Only in that way could I remain true on course in the storm and forever advance on victory together with the masses."

Normally, Hsü Yao-chou must work each day till late at night. However no matter how busy the work or how pressing the time, the moment he rises from bed each morning he would go to the workshop to see the workers. Each night before he goes to bed he would also make a round of the work section to have a chat with the workers. If he is unable to come into contact with the working people for a single day, he would find it difficult to go to sleep. He understands most clearly the mind of the workers. Whenever the workers have something to say, they would be most willing to discuss it with him.

During the spring festival this year, the factory had a four-day holiday. He did not stay home, but paid visits to the families of scores of revolutionary workers. If a certain master craftsman was sick and in need of medical attention, or if any of the families had any difficulty in livelihood and needed help, he would do his utmost to make arrangements for helping them. The workers said with feeling "Old Hsü surely has only the the interests of the masses at heart, only he never considers his own interest."

Hsü Yao-chou is not only concerned with the livelihood of the masses, but more important still, closely relies on the masses during the three great revolutionary struggles. No matter what kind of problem is encountered, he always maintains one principle, and that is conscientiously studying Mao Tse-tung's thought and consulting with the masses on all matters.

Once the Shanghai Boiler Factory was in urgent need of more than 800 lengths of steel pipe to complete an important project and for a time there was no means of solving the problem. Consequently everybody was very worried. Tackling this problem, Hsü Yao-chou rushed directly to the workshops to consult first with the workers and cadres and held a three-in-one combination "Chuko Liang" meeting of workers, cadres and technicians. The masses have an inexhaustible source of wisdom and strength. One of the workers suggested that they could look among the large stock of steel pipes written off as scrap for pipes that would meet the specifications and fill the needs of the emergency, and the suggestion immediately received a favorable response from the majority of the workers. They said "This is a good method. The system of sample testing of the past was too unreasonable. From 100 lengths of steel pipe only 10 were picked out at random for testing. If a single length failed to meet the specifications, another 20 lengths were drawn again for testing, and if another length should be found to fail to meet the standard,

the whole lot would be written off as scrap. In that way many steel pipes that could meet the specifications were also 'condemned.' As long as we are not afraid of the hard work, we are bound to find steel pipes from the pile that could meet the specifications."

When Hsü Yao-chou heard that he was delighted, and said "You are right! There is treasure to be found in scrap. Let us take action immediately."

March in the early spring is still piercing cold. Hsü Yao-chou with complete disregard for the poor condition of his health labored alongside the workers to do the sorting. Each time he inspected a length of pipe, his body would be covered with oil smudges and sweat. After half a month of continuous struggle, from the several thousand lengths of scrapped steel pipe that were about to be returned to the furnace for melting down, they found more than 800 lengths of good quality pipe that completely met the specifications. These insured the project to be completed on schedule.

In the face of victory the broad masses of workers on looking at the inflamed eyes and the daily wasting cheeks of Hsü Yao-chou were so deeply moved that they could hardly speak for some time. Hsü Yao-chou, on the other hand, was extremely excited and elated. He looked at the energetic workers and said with deep emotion, "Indeed the thousand and one difficulties are nothing at all as long as we rely on the masses."

Last August the plant had to build a large vessel and required a vertical stand. What could be done? Hsü Yao-chou went deeply among the workers and solicited their views. The workers were extremely forthright and said, "Don't waste money, we can do it ourselves." The idea of the worker comrades was most in keeping with Chairman Mao's policy of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle," and he warmly supported their view.

While the vertical stand was being built, Hsü Yao-chou was committed to hospital because of his illness. However he could never put the matter off his mind, and kept going every other day to the factory. On his return, he would climb up the more than 30-odd feet high vertical stand to explain things to the workers and help them solve problems.

When the vertical stand was successfully built, again he rushed back to the factory, although his affliction was painful, to preside over an on-the-spot meeting, and warmly praised the revolutionary spirit of creativeness of the workers. He said, "The working class is most loyal to Chairman Mao, most profoundly understands and most firmly implements Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must emulate the working class and continue to take the initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

Another time, the Party committee of the boiler factory convened an enlarged conference for emulating the advanced experience of fraternal units, and to discover shortcomings in relation with the actual conditions of the factory. After repeated discussions many problems were discovered. At that

time, one of the comrades remarked that one of the work sections in the metallurgical workshop had already posted a very fine big-character poster exposing contradictions and revealing shortcomings. When Hsü Yao-chou heard that he was very delighted, and immediately sent someone to copy it down as well as personally reading it out at the conference. Filled with emotion he said, "The views of the revolutionary masses are like rainfall in time of a drought! By sitting here we have been unable to discover shortcomings. Fortunately they have been discovered for us by the masses! This clearly explains that we leading members are lagging behind the masses." He suggested to the Party committee to invite the worker representatives who wrote the big-character poster to take part in the enlarged conference, and to take advantage of the "east wind" of the masses to stimulate the revolutionization of the leading members.

By the time the meeting was over, it was already 11 o'clock at night. However he still went out in the dark to the workshop and listened carefully to the views of the masses. After seeing off the second shift, he again went to the political and propaganda group of the revolutionary committee and gave instructions to have the big-character poster of the workers printed in the factory bulletin for circulation throughout the factory. Early the next morning when the workers, arriving for work at the metallurgical workshop, received a stencilled copy of the big-character poster written by themselves, they were all very touched and said, "Old Hsü certainly stands heart to heart with the workers. Even our insignificant view he treats with such esteem."

Consciously Combat Self and Repudiate Revisionism, Never Separate From the Masses

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history" and "the masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant, and without this understanding it is impossible to acquire even the most rudimentary knowledge." Throughout the long period of revolutionary practice Hsü Yao-chou was deeply aware that Chairman Mao's teachings were a great doctrine. In the light of the reality of the three great revolutionary struggles, he constantly rid himself of the remnant pernicious influence of "the theory that the masses are backward" disseminated by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, let "the masses are the real heroes" take root in the inner recess of his soul, modestly learned from the masses, and became their pupil.

Once, one of the comrades remarked to him, "Old Hsü, without you the production plan meeting today will be another 'Pass-the-buck' meeting." This simple phrase caused Hsü Yao-chou to reflect deeply. Why should the masses think that without his participation the production plan meeting could not go off well? That night, as was his habit, he sought advice from the works of Chairman Mao with the problem in mind. Chairman Mao has said, "The mass line is still not being thoroughly carried out in the work of some comrades; they still rely solely on a handful of people working in

isolation," and as he kept reading it over and over, his mind was opened and he saw the light. He recalled that when taking part in production meetings in the past, he was invariably afraid to hand the rein boldly over to the cadres as if he did not have complete confidence in them. This kind of not having complete confidence was a manifestation of trusting only himself and not the masses. If the production plan meeting was not conducted well that day, the fault was his. Therefore he specially invited the cadres and masses to hold a study class, seriously examined his defects from the plane of world outlook, and asked the masses to criticize and help him.

And another time, on the eve of the last day of 1969, Hsü Yao-chou received a telephone call from the upper level handing an urgent production assignment to the boiler factory for the casting and completion of two furnaces for the making of single-cell crystals within a week's time. Behaving as he had been accustomed to when receiving a combat assignment during the war years, he did not hesitate, but immediately shouldered the responsibility.

However the moment he rang off, a thought flashed through his mind. The technology for the assignment was new, and time was short. Could they fulfill the task on schedule? Another thing was the next day would be New Year's Day and the factory was already closed for the holidays. If the workers were summoned for shock production, wouldn't they complain?

He never imagined the moment the news of the battle for the production of the furnace system for making single cell crystal was out, every one of the broad masses of revolutionary workers, would rush back in high spirits that very night directly from their homes, and even those who were about to return to their villages to visit their folks returned their train tickets and came back to the factory to join in the battle. Filled with lofty will and heroic sentiment, they made manifest their inexhaustible and infinite power of creativeness by overcoming one obstacle after another. After three days and four nights of intense struggle, they fulfilled the assignment ahead of time and was commended by the upper level.

On the day they joyously celebrated the victory, Hsü Yao-chou, grasping the "flashing thought" he had at the beginning in under-estimating the awareness of the working class, conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and felt that they were particularly applicable to him. At a summing-up meeting he seriously carried out combat self and criticize revisionism on his own "flashing thought" and was praised by the workers.

This is how Hsü Yao-chou has cleansed himself of idealistic spirit in the fiery practice of revolutionary struggle and gradually cultivated the fine style of learning humbly from the masses, relying everywhere on the masses and never separating for a moment from the masses. He considers active participation in mass revolutionary struggle as the best classroom for living study and application of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and for conscientiously remolding his world outlook, and never separating for a moment from the masses as the best path for closely linking up with

the masses and for strengthening ideological revolutionization. Normally, aside from going outside for meetings, he sets aside a period each week for cadre labor, and he makes it a point never to miss his turn. Going to a selected spot in the workshop, he is daily covered with grease and sweat, and in work that is dirty or tiring, he is always setting the pace.

Once the No.3 workshop had just completed an urgent assignment for the making of a vessel. The cleaning of the vessel was the most arduous part of the work. One end of the vessel was sealed tight, and one could hardly breath working inside it during a hot day. Hsü Yao-chou took the lead in working inside the vessel. The fume from the chemical used for cleaning the vessel made his eyes smart and tears ran down, and he coughed painfully. The workers knowing his health to be poor adviced him again and again not to continue. He said nothing could induce him to come out, and persisted in finishing the cleaning. When he emerged from the vessel, his whole body was drenched with sweat.

The workers on seeing his pallid face and his sweating body, were much concerned, and said to him, "Old Hsü, your health is not good, you shouldn't be doing this kind of work. We don't need you for this kind of work!"

He replied, "Don't say that. For a cadre to take part in labor is basically an important thing under the socialist system. Forgetting labor means forgetting the masses. Without having the body covered with mud how could we be able to represent the masses."

By the correspondent of Chieh-fang-chün Pao and NCNA reporter

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TACH'ING OILFIELDS

Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line Guides the Vigorous Growth of Tach'ing Oilfields

- Holding high the banner for unity and victory of the 9th Party National Congress, the broad masses of workers, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary technical personnel, revolutionary family members and young comrades have combined reading Marxist-Leninist books with studying Chairman Mao's works and combined conscientious study with intensive criticism of revisionism in the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. They develop the revolutionary spirit of Wang Ching-hsi and greet the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party with still greater victories in promoting revolution and stimulating production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 20, 1971)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the help of PLA "three-support" and "two-military" personnel, the broad masses of workers, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary technical personnel, revolutionary family members and young comrades of the Tach'ing Oilfields--a red banner promoted by the great leader Chairman Mao--have vigorously moved ahead in triumph, holding high the banner for unity and victory of the 9th Party National Congress. Since the beginning of this year, further progress has been made by Tach'ing Oilfields in revolution and production. At present, the broad masses are greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party with practical action by directing vigorous efforts toward revolution and production and striving for still greater victories.

Tach'ing Oilfields matured under the nurturing of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers, with the energetic help of the PLA and by following closely the great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, smashed the vicious plot of a handful of class enemies who made a vain attempt to slash the red banner of Tach'ing and undermine its production effort. They continuously eliminated the influence from the right and from what was "Left" in form but right in reality; and persevered in promoting revolution and stimulating production. A steady increase in production was achieved and oilfield construction proceeded on an increasingly large scale. Tach'ing was further built up and developed. At present, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study conscientiously and master Marxism" and "Conduct education in ideology and in political lines," the broad masses of workers and cadres of Tach'ing Oilfields are combining the history of two-line struggle during the building and development of Tach'ing with the conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, summing up experience and launching a campaign for criticism of revisionism and rectification to push forward the intensive development of the struggle-criticism-transformation effort.

In unfolding an intensive campaign for criticism of revisionism and rectification, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of Tach'ing further summed up the good experience of how in the struggle to open and build up the oilfield in the sixties, they, with Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything and with Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical concepts taken as a guideline, doggedly promoted dialectical materialism and historical materialism and opposed idealism and metaphysics, consciously remolded their world outlook, solved various problems in class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment, and combined the study of books by Marx and Lenin with the study of Chairman Mao's works and conscientious study with intensive criticism of revisionism. They led cadres and the masses in the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and in the vigorous criticism of idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the landlord and bourgeois theory of human nature and the theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. This was to strive to raise the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, strengthen the initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and implement better on a solid basis the line for unity and victory of the 9th Party National Congress.

"Iron man" Wang Chin-hsi was an elite representative of the workers of Tach'ing in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The revolutionary committee of Tach'ing and the Well Drilling Command Headquarters and some other units specially organized "a report group on the deeds of Iron Man Wang," and "a discussion-application group on the tradition of battle" to preach in a big way the spirit of "the Iron Man" and the tradition of battle in the Tach'ing Oilfields. A mass campaign to "learn from Iron Man Wang" and "be a good worker and a good cadre of the iron man type" swept all over the oilfields.

Under the impetus of revolution, output of Tach'ing Oilfields from January to May this year showed a continuous big-margin increase with crude oil output, rising by one-third more than the output for the corresponding period last year, and the quantity of refined oil by 4.2 percent. Remarkable achievements were scored in well-drilling. In the preceding five months of this year, the total footage in well-drilling was nearly twice as much as in the corresponding period last year, with the best record obtained since 1960. Despite backbone technical workers and equipment being channelled on a large scale into new construction projects, the well-drilling workers bravely shouldered the heavy burden and turned the spirit of learning from "the Iron Man" into practical action.

From early this year, they have fulfilled their production tasks with flying colors every month. Up to the early part of June, the heroic No. 1205 well-drilling team and No. 1268 well-drilling team set the remarkable well-drilling records for 50,000 meters and 40,000 meters respectively. The capital construction department of the oilfields also transferred a large number of personnel this year in support of work on priority construction projects. The difficulties stemming from a reduction of personnel they

overcame with every effort and developed the spirit of working assiduously and ingeniously. Thanks to the initiative showed by oil workers and the relevant departments in the matter of cooperation, oilfield construction was further put on a larger scale.

By developing the tradition of battle in Tach'ing and staying oriented toward basic levels and the world of reality, the broad masses of cadres and engineering and technical personnel established a front command headquarters to penetrate into the first line of production to practice the "three-in-one combination" system with workers, organize production and lead production. With Comrade Wang Chin-hsi as an example, they persisted in giving prominence to proletarian politics and showed the courage to act and to guide in production. This stimulated the steady increase in production.

Such revolutionary styles as "3-old," "4-strict," etc., gradually cultivated during the battle for petroleum of the Tach'ing Oilfields in the early sixties by which members of the oilfields learned the work experience of the PLA and combined the concrete conditions of oilfield mining and construction with the summing-up of practical experiences have been further developed since the beginning of this year. The workers of Tach'ing said, "In learning from Wang Chin-hsi, we must acquire his spirit of being strict and earnest, honest and prudent in treating revolutionary work. We must continuously improve all kinds of work that we do."

At a time when continuous new achievements are being scored, the broad masses of workers and cadres in Tach'ing show even greater humility and prudence. By developing the revolutionary spirit of making progress by relying on the "one dividing into two" method, they seriously examine their own work, humbly learn from the PLA and from fraternal industrial and mining enterprises of the whole country, and keep looking for shortcomings. They are determined to devote greater efforts to the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and increase further the consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle and take the initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, in order to make a still greater contribution to the motherland's cause of socialist revolution and construction.

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EXEMPLARY COMMUNIST

Good Hsien Party Secretary in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Changchun, June 24, 1971)

chapu, secretary of the huaiteh county communist party committee in the northeast china province of kirin, firmly carries out the party's mass line and with other comrades of the party committee goes deep into the countryside and talks matters over with the commune members while working at their side. the masses praise him as a good party secretary.

son of a mongolian peasant, chapu joined the chinese people's liberation army in 1946 and was admitted into the great communist party of china during the liberation war. nurtured by mao tsetung thought he has become an outstanding cadre. he was elected chairman of the huaiteh county revolutionary committee during the great proletarian cultural revolution. last year chapu was elected secretary of the county party committee.

in the past three years, chapu has spent most of his time living among the masses apart from doing routine office work and attending meetings. he studies marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought diligently and leads the 750,000 people of the county in closely following chairman mao in making revolution in the fierce struggle between the two classes and the two lines.

chapu often said: "a leading member of the county must always keep the masses in mind and be a good servant of the people."

a good harvest was anticipated in the autumn of 1968. then a rare hailstorm struck. one-third of the standing crop was seriously hit.

chapu was attending a meeting in the provincial capital. when he learned this he was very worried about the life and belongings of the poor and lower-middle peasants. the next day, he and the other comrades from huaiteh county who were attending the meeting hurried back in driving rain to investigate the situation. they went to a production team which was most seriously hit. seeing the poor and lower-middle peasants fighting the flood and rushing in the harvest, chapu asked: "were any commune members injured by the hail?" he was relieved to hear that nobody had been injured. while working with the commune members, chapu encouraged them, saying confidently: "under the leadership of chairman mao, we can overcome every difficulty. we must fight against the natural disasters and salvage the grain." he suggested that all the cadres go to the affected area to show concern for the poor and lower-middle peasants, lead them in fighting against the disaster and arm them with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

under the leadership of the party, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members started a mass movement to overcome the effects. the flattened plants were raised one by one. as a result, they got a fairly good harvest that year.

chapu often goes to the communes and production brigades to make investigations. he says that the fighting post of those in posts of responsibility should be the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. without the first

hand data, it is impossible to guide the work and promote revolution and production. with this in mind, he traversed the snow bound land in the basins of the sunghua and liao rivers in the dead of winter 30 degrees below zero centigrade. in early spring when the earth began to thaw, he waded rivers and went to help with preparations for farming. when the soyabeans and kaoliang were ripe, he joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in harvesting.

when they began sowing last spring, winds of whole gale force swept away a great amount of the seeds they had just sowed.

a sandstorm still played havoc the next morning. chapu thought that the question of timely spring sowing was a major question affecting everything. chapu and other comrades of the revolutionary committee went to communes and production brigades in the sandstorm. during six days of gale force winds, chapu visited nine communes and 26 brigades where he and poor and lower-middle peasants did plowing and sowing and discussed what could be done.

during his investigations, chapu saw the revolutionary spirit the people displayed in fighting the elements and learned from them. thanks to his prompt leadership, the people throughout the county defeated the elements and finished sowing ahead of schedule.

bearing in mind chairman mao's great teaching: "direct reliance on the revolutionary masses is a basic principle of the communist party", he considered it fundamental to have faith in the masses and rely on them in building red political power. in order to raise the leading cadres' consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the county party committee and the county revolutionary committee often carry out open door rectification campaigns. on chapu's proposal, representatives of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants are invited to take part. at such meetings, chapu would fight self, point out where he fell short of the standards of a thorough-going revolutionary and modestly ask the representatives for their criticism. thus with the help of the people, the leading bodies have raised their consciousness in continuing the revolution. they fully display their revolutionary spirit of daring to shoulder heavy loads for the revolution and tackle difficulties.

when the county decides upon major questions, chapu consults the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants and modestly learns from them. he also considered every member of the leading bodies his teacher and modestly learned from them, whether the person is an experienced old cadre or a new, young cadre.

in discussing water conservancy plans, the county party committee at one time proposed that every production brigade in the county sink two wells. one of the party committee member did not attend the discussion because he was working in a selected grassroot unit to gain experience. chapu then consulted him. this comrade said: "many brigades are situated in lowlying places which are easily waterlogged. it's no use sinking wells there. some are in hilly areas where the wells will dry up when there is drought. it's no use sinking ordinary wells there. we should work out or plans according to concrete conditions." benefiting from this suggestion, a new plan was then worked out.

the initiative of the leading bodies is brought into full play thanks to chapu who listened to the correct opinions of every member of the leading bodies. united in their struggle, the members of the leading bodies are determined to advance toward greater victory under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Peking PLA Unit Grasps Education in Basic Line of Party

(NCNA-English Peking, June 24, 1971)

the cadres and fighters of a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army have raised their consciousness of class struggle, line and continuing the revolution because they took firm hold of education in the basic line of the party. this has made the unit more revolutionized and militant.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, this unit held high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and steadfastly carried out and defended chairman mao's revolutionary line.

after the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the chinese communist party, the unit party committee conscientiously studied the party's basic line formulated by chairman mao for the historical period of socialism, in accordance with chairman mao's instruction "carry out education in ideology and political line" throughout the party. this basic line is: "socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. we must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. we must heighten our vigilance. we must conduct socialist education. we must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. from now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a marxist-leninist line." they saw that this basic line generalizes the domestic and international historical lessons of the dictatorship of the proletariat and sets forth the law governing the development of socialism. it is the general programme of the party's concrete principles and policies and a beacon guiding all work. in conducting education in ideology and political line in the army, the fundamental matter of educating the people and building the army with mao tsetung thought is grasped if prominence is given to the education in this basic line. so the unit party committee took education in the basic line as its fundamental task in the political and ideological sphere. the whole unit took part in the movement.

the party committee guided the unit in linking the study with the history of the international communist movement and the history of the struggle between the two lines in the chinese communist party, especially the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines since china's liberation. they conscientiously studied chairman mao's brilliant works "report to the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the communist party of china" and "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people" and his other great teachings and vice-chairman lin piao's political report to the ninth party congress. this gave them a better understanding of the origin and development of the party's basic line and the law governing the development of socialist society as revealed in the line. they recognized the essence of this basic line which is to persist in class struggle, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the socialist road and the correct distinguishing and handling of the two different types of contradictions. all this relates to continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. therefore, the commanders and fighters have raised their consciousness in carrying out and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line.

in line with chairman mao's great teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", the party committee sees to it that the cadres and fighters give first place to the serious reading of works by marx and lenin and by chairman mao in the course of education in political line and put it in command of this education.

in the course of studying the basic line, the cadres and fighters deepened their understanding of chairman mao's philosophic thinking. from chairman mao's thesis on the law of the unity of opposites, they recognize that classes, class contradictions and class struggle exist throughout the whole historical stage of socialist society, which covers a considerably long historical period. from his teachings on the universality of contradiction and grasping the principal contradiction, they recognize that china's principal internal contradiction in socialist society is the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the socialist road and the capitalist road. from his teachings on the transformation of the contradictory aspects of a thing into their opposite in given conditions, they recognize the danger of a capitalist restoration and the importance of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. from his teachings on the particularity of contradiction and his teaching "qualitatively different contradictions can only be resolved by qualitatively different methods", they recognize that correct handling of the two types of contradictions that are different in nature is an important guarantee for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the cadres and fighters make the process of education in political line one of the living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to solve their problems related to orientation and line. this carries forward the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and deepens it. there is a vigorous and lively atmosphere. they read seriously, think hard and discuss heatedly.

they know that since he has directed the military commission of the party central committee vice-chairman lin has advanced a series of general and specific principles that emphasize

building the army politically in accordance with chairman mao's thinking and line on army building. these principles indicate the road and orientation for army building in the new historical period. the cadres and fighters are more consciously giving prominence to politics. they say: giving prominence to proletarian politics is essential for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing a capitalist restoration and building socialism. a deep understanding of the basic party line leads to a high consciousness in giving prominence to politics; one will vacillate politically or even lose one's bearings and go astray if one forgets the basic line.

one of the companies has been a "four-good" company for ten years in a row. it was carrying out the education movement when it was assigned a construction task. the company party branch helped the men keep to the correct orientation by re-studying the basic party line. they persisted in giving prominence to politics in the construction work. they turned the work site into a classroom for educating the men in mao tsetung thought and building the company, and a battlefield for implementing and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line. this promoted the revolutionization of the company and made it more militant. at the same time the company did the work quickly and made a new contribution to socialist construction.

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vigorous efforts are made to promote the transformation of world outlook. the cadres and fighters are aware that the basic party line is the line for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. only when they remould their world outlook constantly, raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and their consciousness of continuing the revolution can they carry through to the end the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat along the basic party line. they earnestly fight self and criticize revisionism in connection with problems arising in their ideological revolutionization so as to foster the idea of working for the chinese revolution and the world revolution all their lives. their mental outlook has changed greatly.

the leading organ of the peking units recently called an on-the-spot meeting at this unit to sum up and popularize its experience in conducting education in the basic party line.

HARNESSING OF YELLOW RIVER

Achievements in Using Yellow River for Irrigation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 24, 1971)

people in honan and shantung provinces along the lower reaches of the yellow river are using water from the river to irrigate farmland and are achieving success in the battle against drought, waterlogging and salinity, the three scourges of nature in the area. this is in response to chairman mao's great call "work on the yellow river must be done well". they have drawn on their collective wisdom and creativeness.

the yellow river is china's second longest, going through eight provinces and autonomous regions. it was known historically as "china's sorrow". much fertile soil

on the loess plateau along the middle reaches was washed into the river every year and soil silted up the lower reaches. this made the bed higher than the surrounding land. annals for two thousand years before liberation recorded an average of one dyke breach every two years and the river changed its course a number of times.

the vast quantity of water in the lower reaches had never been used for irrigation. this had even been forbidden for many centuries. the high river bed required that big sluicegates be built before the river water could be used for irrigation. otherwise, the river water would inundate the farmland during the high water season, causing disastrous floods. all the reactionary governments ignored the question of yellow river control. under reactionary rule in the old society, the oppressed and exploited peasants who tilled the land individually were unable to build irrigation projects.

since liberation, our great leader chairman mao has paid great attention to the harnessing of the yellow river. he went and inspected the yellow river on many occasions. in 1952, he issued the great call "work on the yellow river must be done well." this voiced the determination of the courageous chinese people to transform nature and end the natural disasters caused by the yellow river. under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party, tremendous achievements have been made in large-scale control of the river over the past 20 years. the yellow river has safely tided over all the high water seasons of the past 20 years and more. unusually high water crests in 1958, the biggest in a century, and a serious ice-floe jam in 1969 were defeated.

the people along the banks have done large-scale water and soil conservation work on the loess plateau in kansu, shensi and shansi provinces.

the people along the lower reaches in honan and shantung provinces strengthened the dykes and repaired and built flood detention and water control projects. breaking with the tradition that they should not use water from the lower reaches for irrigation, they are making multi-purpose use of the water and silt. they let in silt-laden water and irrigated the farmland. the silt forms a fertile top soil. they drain excess water immediately after irrigating. repeated irrigation has helped raise fertility and reduce salinity, thus bringing continuous progress in agricultural production. some places have doubled the output of both grain and cotton.

in this undertaking there was a fierce struggle between the classes, the two roads and the two lines. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in water conservancy work. in the building of some irrigation projects, they relied on a few specialists to do designing in isolation from the masses. they paid attention to the construction of only big sluices and trunk canals to lead water from the yellow river but neglected to mobilize the masses and rely on them to build branch canals, ditches and other auxiliary projects. and they paid attention only to irrigation which was done by flooding to the neglect of drainage. this inevitably caused a rise in the water table and salinity of the top soil. then liu shao-chi ordered irrigation halted and, the canals fell in disuse. the use of yellow river water for irrigation was undermined and the enthusiasm of the masses for socialist construction was dampened down. however, the people along the yellow river in honan and shantung provinces put up a resolute struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi.

they held high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and continuously expanded the irrigation work.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution began, the people along the lower reaches of the river have roundly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi in water conservancy. they relied on their own efforts and worked hard to design and build irrigation projects in accordance with the principle combining the big, medium and small projects with stress on the small ones, on complete systems and on the communes and production brigades undertaking the construction by themselves. some counties, communes and production brigades have built siphon systems for irrigation, others put up electrical pumping stations and still others dug gravitation irrigation systems. in digging irrigation and drainage ditches and canals they combine the big, medium and small ones to create complete systems and they have worked out scientific methods of irrigation.

situated in an abandoned course of the yellow river, the hsinhsiang region in honan province on the north bank of the river was ravaged by salinity before liberation. drought in the spring and waterlogging in the autumn affected agricultural production.

the people started building a big canal in 1951 to lead water from the yellow river to irrigate the farmland in the area which covers some 40,000 hectares. in 1952 when the project was partially completed, the great leader chairman mao visited the region on an inspection tour and gave very important instructions. the attention shown by the great leader inspired the people who went all out to finish the irrigation and drainage construction that winter through the next spring, bringing the total of irrigated land to 24,000 hectares. afterwards, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in charge of water conservancy recklessly expanded irrigation to the neglect of drainage. the water table rose, salinity increased and excessive water often caused waterlogging. then liu shao-chi and company jumped from one extreme to the other. they banned irrigation and ordered the canals dismantled.

the poor and lower-middle peasants valiantly resisted this counter-revolutionary revisionist line. in the winter of 1962 they started drainage projects to cope with the salinity. after three winters and springs of hard work, the people had dug a total of 460 drainage canals and dredged the waterways to lower the water table and decrease the area affected by salinity.

the people here began building pump wells in 1964. the combined use of these wells and the canals helps regulate the water table and leach the saline content of the soil, so that good crops of grain and cotton can be grown.

the region is now crisscrossed by a total of 7,500 kilometres of drainage and irrigation canals and ditches and dotted by over 2,500 pump wells. this is what chairman mao said: "ensure that there will always be water for irrigation in times of drought and adequate drainage in times of heavy rain..." the sandy and saline soils have been in the main been improved and much land now provides stable high yield. grain and cotton output grows year by year. grain output per hectare increased to an average of 3.5 tons in 1970, as against 600 kilograms before liberation. ginned cotton output per hectare leaped to 700 kilogrammes in 1970 from

150 kilos before liberation. output of grain and cotton surpassed the targets set in the national programme for agricultural development two years running.

Licheng county in shantung province has raised production by using the yellow river for irrigation. the soil of the licheng county along the lower reaches of the yellow river had been gradually become saline. this was due to seepage from the river bed which is higher than the surrounding land. before liberation, the area suffered from flood, waterlogging, sand and salination, and harvests were poor.

after liberation, the people of licheng county, under the wise leadership of the party and chairman mao, struggled to harness the river to a certain extent and production improved. inspired by chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the masses of the county are even still more confident about controlling the river. they made multi-purpose use of the silt and water for irrigation and improvement of saline soil. the masses in the past few years, relying on themselves and taking local conditions into account, built 11 pumping stations, 1,300 bridges, sluicegates and culverts and about 1,250 kilometres of drainage and irrigation canals and ditches. they also improved their farming systems and transformed dry fields to plant paddy rice, thus turning low yield fields into high ones. since planting paddy rice on a large scale in 1965, the whole county reached an average grain output of 3.2 tons per hectare in 1970, as against only 1.12 tons per hectare in the past.

the state built the tayuchang irrigation project in 1956 to lead water from the yellow river to irrigate the shihkou people's commune near the yellow river estuary in kenli county, shantung province. this raised grain and cotton output the next two years. interference by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line restricted the project to irrigation without drainage. saline accumulated in the low-lying land and output fell due to excess water. leading cadres of the commune went to each piece of the farmland in the area and talked with many poor and lower-middle peasants. they then drew up an improvement plan and mobilized the masses to discuss and revise it. as a result the masses took action in carrying it out. during five years in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commune members have dug 596 ditches for irrigation and 517 ditches for drainage with the total length of 650 kilometres. with the exception of some of the larger ditches which were built with state assistance, most of the works were designed and built by the local people themselves. all the farmland in the commune can be now irrigated ang drained. grain output in five years has increased by 160 per cent and cotton output two times.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party to Send Off Cuba-Bound Chinese Men's Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, June 24, 1971)

cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro gonzalez and his wife gave a cocktail party at the embassy this evening to send off the chinese men's basketball team which is going to pay a friendly visit to cuba.

the party proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and cuban people. the cuban comrades conveyed to the players on the chinese team the friendship of the cuban people who are looking forward to their visit, and proposed toasts to the success of the team's visit. the chinese players said that they were happy to have the opportunity to pay a friendly visit to cuba, and sincerely thanked the cuban people for it.

present at the party were leading members of the chinese departments concerned tsao cheng, ting hsi-lin, shen chien, fu chih-hang, chen teh-ho, ling ching, han hsu, liu kuo-an and fang hsiao.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Hyun Jun Keuk Gives Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 24, 1971)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a press conference here today for chinese and foreign journalists on the occasion of the "day of the anti-u.s. imperialist struggle" and the "month (june 25-july 27) of the anti-u.s. joint struggle to drive the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops out of south korea".

peng hua, leading member of the information department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, was present at the conference.

june 25 this year is the 21st anniversary of the day when u.s. imperialism launched an aggressive war against the korean people.

ambassador hyun jun keuk said at the press conference: the korean people are marking the "day of the anti-u.s. imperialist struggle" and the "month (june 25-july 27) of the anti-u.s. joint struggle to drive the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops out of south korea" at a time when the whole country, following the programme set forth by the respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung at the 5th congress of the workers' party of korea, is waging a heroic struggle for

overfulfilling the task for the first two years of the six-year economic plan and for driving the u.s. imperialist aggressors out of korea and unifying the fatherland.

the ambassador pointed out that u.s. imperialism is the korean people's sworn enemy which blatantly launched an aggressive war against korea 21 years ago. he said: the korean people, upholding the call of "every effort for victory in the war exclamation" of the great leader comrade kim il sung, dealt an irrevocable military and political blow at the aggressors by displaying indomitable revolutionary spirit and mass heroism and forced the enemy to kneel down before the korean people.

he said: the fraternal chinese people organized the volunteers with their fine sons and daughters and sent them to the korean front, upholding the banner of "resisting u.s. aggression and aiding korea and protecting our homes and defending our motherland". the fighters of the chinese people's volunteers fought shoulder to shoulder with the korean people's army and defended the heights and villages of korea with their blood, following comrade mao tsetung's teaching "cherish every hill and river, every blade of grass and tree in korea". the korean people will never forget the assistance of proletarian internationalism rendered by the chinese people and are grateful for it.

the ambassador said: the victory of the fatherland liberation war clearly demonstrated the great invincible power of our people. our victory clearly showed that the people who, under the leadership of the leader, rose up for freedom, independence and progress of the fatherland with their destiny firmly grasped in their hands, can never be conquered by whatever force. this also proved that the decisive factor of the victory in a war lies in the strength of the people who are deeply conscious of the just nature of their cause and firmly united as one.

the ambassador said: although u.s. imperialism met miserable defeat in korea, it still occupies the southern half of korea and korea remains split.

he added: the fifth session of the fourth supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea which was held in april this year presented again the eight-point programme for national salvation on the basic principles for the unification of the fatherland put forward by the respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung. but the u.s. imperialists and the pak jung hi puppet clique, their lackeys, are running wild to make preparations for a new war.

ambassador hyun jun keuk pointed out: in order to achieve their aim of aggression against korea, china and asia, the u.s. imperialist aggressors are using revived japanese militarism as their shock force. with the backing of u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism is vainly attempting to stage a come-back and realize its old dream of the "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere."

ambassador hyun jun keuk stressed: our people are determined and fully ready to thoroughly defeat any imperialist aggression and defend the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

he said: if the u.s. imperialist aggressors jump at us by force of arms instead of facing the stern reality, we shall destroy the aggressors to a man so that they may not return home alive.

Color Documentary "Chinese People's Friendship Delegation Visits Korea" To Be Shown in China

(NCNA-English Peking, June 24, 1971)

a colour documentary "chinese people's friendship delegation visits korea" produced by the korean documentary film studio will be shown in peking and other parts of china beginning june 25.

the film records how the chinese people's friendship delegation with tseng ssu-yu as its head and chen hsien-jui as its deputy head, bringing with it the chinese people's profound friendship for the korean people, visited china's fraternal neighbour the democratic people's republic of korea last year and attended the activities held by the korean people marking the 20th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the korean war.

the film warmly eulogizes the militant friendship and unity which the people of korea and china have cemented with blood in their struggle against the common enemy u.s. imperialism. it reproduces the moving scenes of the very warm welcome and cordial reception the workers' party of korea, the korean government and people accorded the chinese people's friendship delegation. this vividly demonstrates the fraternal, sincere and profound revolutionary friendship of the korean people for the chinese people.

the film was dubbed into chinese by the changchun film studio.

DPRK Impregnable Fortress on the Anti-Imperialist Front in the East

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1971)

following are excerpts from a report by the chinese journalists' delegation on its recent friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea, entitled "an impregnable fortress on the anti-imperialist front in the east".

enemy of mankind is u.s. imperialism.

forward shoulder to shoulder, comrades-in-arms exclamation

let's fight with heroism and tenacity.

raising our guns at imperialism,

we are matchless and overwhelming.

these are just a few lines of a heroic song which we often heard in our brotherly neighbouring country in those unforgettable days. we were constantly moved by the staunch and valiant struggles of the korean people and the korean people's army (k.p.a.) against u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and the pak jung hi puppet clique. we are proud to have as our great comrades-in-arms the heroic korean people and the k.p.a. who always perform splendid feats of arms.

one morning, we visited panmonjom area on the military demarcation line. the korean armistice agreement that drew world attention was signed there on july 27, 1953. in the past

18 years, however, gun-shots were heard frequently along the military demarcation line extending several hundred li from the steep mountains in the east to the hilly regions in the west, as the u.s. aggressors and the pak jung hi puppet clique carried out incessant military provocations. nevertheless, under the far-sighted leadership of comrade kim il sung, their great leader, and the korean workers' party, the heroic korean people and the k.p.a., holding high the revolutionary anti-imperialist banner and fighting resolutely, have dealt heavy blows at the invaders coming from the ground, the sea or the air. they have thus firmly defended their fatherland and upheld the dignity of the nation. the democratic people's republic of korea has become an impregnable fortress of iron standing rock-firm on the anti-imperialist front in the east.

impregnable bastion of iron

in the struggle against u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and the pak jung hi puppet clique, the k.p.a. fighters have manifested the indomitable spirit and heroism. day and night, they guarded vigilantly the several hundred li long military demarcation line, and erected an insurmountable bastion of iron.

on may 16, we visited the k.p.a. position at daiduk hill near the 38th parallel. this position is only scores of kilometres away from seoul, the lair of the u.s. imperialists and the pak jung hi puppet clique who regarded it as a thorn in their flesh. a k.p.a. comrade defending this position told us: "during the fatherland liberation war of korea, the chinese people's volunteers (c.p.v.) defended the positions on this hill. in an attempt to take this hill, u.s. imperialism attacked it with massive ground troops and airforce in turn.

the bombing and shelling were so intense that all the trees on this hill were destroyed and the peak itself was reduced by one or two feet. but the c.p.v. positions remained intact." after the withdrawal of the c.p.v., this k.p.a. unit was stationed at the position. for 18 years, the u.s. imperialists and pak jung hi puppet clique have carried out military provocations and sabotages frenziedly along the western front with daiduk hill as the centre. however, all their vicious schemes have failed. the k.p.a. fighters, like the flourishing pine on the hill, are standing erect on its peak.

the divisional commander who came to the forefront from a long way away early in the morning to welcome the delegation told us: "from february 6, 1963 up to now, the k.p.a. commanders and fighters defending this hill have killed or captured more than 80 u.s.-puppet secret agents, and performed many heroic exploits."

on the position, we met and conversed with the commanders and fighters who have performed many heroic feats. u.s. and puppet sentries could be seen walking to and fro on top of the opposite hill several hundred metres away. occasionally they opened provocative fire. holding their guns tightly, the heroic k.p.a. fighters kept a sharp watch, missing not the slightest suspicious signs. under the watchful eyes of these courageous and resourceful fighters, doom awaits all invaders, however cunning they might be.

having failed disastrously for several times, the u.s.-puppet forces in the autumn of 1969 formed a "secret agent team" with six carefully picked thugs who were extremely cunning and stubborn. carrying guns and explosives, these agents

tried to sneak into the position of the people's army to blow up the military installations at daiduk hill. on a pitch dark night with heavy downpour, the agents sneaked to a place only 20 metres away from the k.p.a. sentry post. at that time, fighter ryu ho mun and his team on patrol duty suddenly found a snipe flying up some 20 metres in front of them. they came to the conclusion that the snipe must have been frightened by something and decided to find out what happened over there so as to accomplish their duty entrusted by the people of the whole country. regardless of the pouring rain and the mud, they lay motionless on the ground. before dawn they saw through the weeds and bushes a dark object. to find out what this was, they crawled forward quietly. more dark objects appeared, some moving. they were certain that secret agents were hiding over there and decided to open fire. after a hail of bullets, one of the agents at the front fell down while the others behind him tried to resist. ryu ho mun made a prompt decision and fired another hail of bullets, killing all the other agents. in the morning, the fighters saw the six villains lying in a pool of blood in front of their position. this was the deserved end of the u.s.-puppet reactionaries.

the several hundred li long military demarcation line is dotted with such vigilant sentries. despite the freezing wind in winter and the swarming of mosquitos in hot summer, they guard their position day and night to defend their fatherland and peace in the east.

dare to struggle, dare to win

on may 23, we visited a naval base on the east coast. for more than a century, the heroic korean people have fought many battles in resisting foreign aggression and won great victories, writing down heroic paean of daring to struggle and daring to win. it was in this place that the k.p.a. navy captured the armed espionage ship "pueblo" of u.s. imperialism in 1968.

we were glad that we met these heroic fighters on a ship of the naval unit which captured the "pueblo". they are deputy captain pak in ho, chief of the torpedo team kim hyon ki, quarter master kim dong won, chief of the sub-torpedo team pak gyong jun and chief gunner chong sok sun. these five heroic fighters told us how they captured the "pueblo" by bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win and of defeating a big force with a small force.

on january 23, 1968, the sailors on board a k.p.a. naval vessel on routine patrol duty suddenly caught sight of a foreign ship about six to seven nautical miles off the coast. the highly vigilant k.p.a. fighters knew that the intrusion of any foreign vessel into korea's territorial sea without permission meant openly transgression on international law and the sovereignty of the democratic people's republic of korea. in order to find out to what country the vessel belongs, the people's army signaled a strong demand that the vessel put up its national flag. the vessel ignored the signal and tried to escape behind a smokescreen while firing at the k.p.a. ship.

"beyond our forbearance we decided to give it a retaliatory blow exclamation" the first shell fired by kim dong won hit the enemy vessel, which then put up its flag, the stars and strips. so it was a u.s. pirate ship. every k.p.a. fighter on board was filled with fury. "there are enemies on that vessel who killed our fathers and mothers, we

must wipe them out exclamation" the pledge was made in the raging fire of revenge. every k.p.a. fighter was ready for battle. to capture the enemy vessel together with its crew, the k.p.a. captain formed a "dare-to-die corps" of 7 officers and fighters under the command of pak in ho, deputy political captain. no sooner than had the ship moored alongside the enemy vessel, the comrades of the dare-to-die corps went on board the enemy vessel by a ladder. not a soul was found on deck. the corps members went into the command cabin and found a man hidden under a table. they wanted to find out from him who was the captain of the enemy vessel. none of them could speak englisn so they asked him by making gestures who was the highest person on the vessel. he indicated by gestures that he himself was the captain. in order to find out how many enemy men on board, deputy captain comrade pak in ho drew on a piece of paper, a yankee head followed by a plus sign, an equation mark and a question mark. the man understood and wrote "83". in this way, the k.p.a. fighters found that they were outnumbered by the enemy by more than ten times. in order to defeat a big force with a small force, the "dare-to-die corps" was divided into four groups. two of the corps members occupied the stern, two the bow, two the arsenal and the engine room, and one remained on deck to command.

the corps had a hard fight in overcoming the enemy armed with all kinds of sophisticated weapons and numerically superior. the k.p.a. fighters won complete victory in 13 minutes without suffering any casualty. with the other members of the dare-to-die corps guarding the 83 captives, comrade pak tae won sailed the enemy vessel to a port of the republic with the joy of victory. what a daring and resourceful feat of valour exclamation

the comrade commander of the base said, "compared to u.s. imperialism, we are much inferior in terms of weapons and equipment. but our people and fighters have the undaunted spirit of daring to fight and daring to win, fearing no brute force and sacrifice. this is our exclusive superiority. so long as the revolutionary people dare to fight and dare to win, a small country can defeat aggression by a big country, an army with inferior technical equipment can defeat an army with superior technical equipment. the revolutionary people can defeat any enemy."

all the people are armed forming an escape-proof net

during our visit to various places in korea, we saw all the people are in high vigilance, with arms in one hand and sickle or hammer in the other. everyone is a worker for socialist construction and at the same time a defender of the fatherland.

during our visit in korea, we saw many films depicting and heard many stories about the struggle of the people against u.s.-puppet spies and special agents. in kaesong, a forefront where the k.p.a. is confronting the u.s.-puppet forces day and night, we were told that a u.s.-puppet spy managed to infiltrate into the north through the military demarcation line after lingering for a long time on the other side of the military demarcation line. after crossing the line, he could find no place to stay, no water to drink and nothing to eat. one day, he went to a place near a well where a suit of woman's dress was being dried in the sun. he put on the dress, disguising himself as an old woman, and went to an old woman's house in the nearby village to ask for something to eat. seeing him in her own dress, the old woman knew at

once what he was. she promised to get him some food and a little later came back with the workers' and peasants' armed red guards. the spy was arrested. we were told another story when we visited the inland city sariwon, south of pyongyang. once, an infiltrated spy, disguising himself as a k.p.a. officer tried to collect military and political intelligence of the northern half of the republic in the name of inspecting the work of the ri (village) people's committee. this was unearthed by an old man who recalled that it had never happened before, a k.p.a. officer inspecting the work of the ri people's committee. wondering whether this "k.p.a. officer" was a good man, he reported the matter to the public security organ at once. through investigation, the spy was proved and arrested. today, the heroic korean people, from grey-haired old people to lively children and from cadres of state organs to ordinary housewives, all are staunch defenders of the socialist fatherland. they are watching closely from different work posts all kinds of schemes and military provocations committed by u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and the pak jung hi puppet clique, and doing their utmost to defend their fatherland and peace in the far east and the world.

in the northern half of the republic, the whole party, army and people are carrying out faithfully the policy put forward by comrade kim il sung: "to train our army into a cadre army, modernize it, arm the entire people and turn the whole land into a fortress". many cadres, students and workers have learned how to use rifle, sub-machinegun, pistol, machinegun and anti-aircraft machinegun. during our visit, we saw many young girls who, with deep hatred for u.s. imperialism, are operating skilfully such heavy weapons as anti-aircraft machineguns. many of them are orphans of martyrs. they are determined to carry on the tasks left by their fathers, to drive out u.s. imperialism and unify their fatherland so as to avenge their parents and fulfil their desire. a deputy-commander of a k.p.a. company who had lost her husband in the war said: "should the u.s. imperialists dare to provoke a new war, the entire population of our country will become soldiers and we will drown the invaders in the ocean of war of the entire people."

why do the korean people and people's army have such high militancy and heighten their vigilance a hundredfold? we found the answer to this during our visit. that is: the workers' party of korea and comrade kim il sung have paid great attention to the education of the whole party, army and people throughout the country with anti-imperialist thought and the spirit of revolutionary heroism. in korea, museums and exhibition halls for exposing the atrocities of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and educating generations to come have been built in many parts of the country. these places have become the classrooms for charging the u.s.-japanese reactionaries for their crimes, rousing class hatred, and inspiring the continuing of the revolution.

the division of the korean land and national separation caused by u.s. imperialism's occupation of south korea have not only brought unbearable misfortunes and sufferings to the south korean people, but also the greatest national disaster to the entire korean people. it is the top desire, common call and unanimous goal of struggle of the entire korean people to unify the divided fatherland. seen everywhere -- at workshops, the field and k.p.a. positions -- are the slogans "never forget the miserable class brothers in south korea while we are leading a happy life exclamation" and "down with u.s. imperialism and unify our fatherland exclamation"

in order to realize the unification of the fatherland, now the people in the northern part of the republic are stepping up the tempo of socialist construction on the one hand and supporting the revolutionary struggle of the south korean people on the other.

since the intrusion into korean territorial waters by the u.s. imperialist armed vessel "general sherman" in 1866, u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism have committed numerous monstrous crimes against the korean people in the past 100 years and more. the korean people are filled with bitter and deep-seated hatred for them. today, in face of increasingly frequent military provocations by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries, the korean people have discerned most clearly the aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism, discovered before anybody else the revival of japanese militarism and made the most correct judgement. they said: "we will never submit to u.s. imperialism. if the u.s.-japanese reactionaries unleash a total war, the entire korean army and people will counter it with a total war." the u.s. imperialists and japanese militarists should realize that today's korea is not the one in 1910, or the one 21 years ago. today, the korean people are stronger than ever before. if the aggressors dare to play with fire, the korean people's flames of revenge will burn them to ashes. final victory must belong to the heroic korean people exclamation

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Military Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 24, 1971)

a military delegation from the democratic republic of viet nam led by comrade tran sam, vice-minister of national defence, arrived here by air this afternoon on a friendly visit to china upon invitation.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were yen chung-chuan, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chen pang, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of the departments concerned yuan hua-ping, yin tso-chen, wei yu-ming and other comrades.

present at the airport were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; col. nguyen dong, military attache, and le quang tuong, commercial counsellor, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

First Vice Chairman of Romanian Council of Ministers Receives Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, June 23, 1971)

ilie verdet, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first vice-chairman of the council of ministers, received at the building of council of ministers this morning all members of the chinese government delegation led by li shui-ching, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of the first ministry of machine-building.

present at the reception were: ion patan, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, and ioan avram, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of mancine-building industry.

wang chan-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here was present .

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

before the reception, ioan avram had a friendly meeting with the chinese government delegation.

Head of Chinese Government Delegation, Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. To Romania Hold Banquet

(NCNA-English Bucharest, June 23, 1971)

a banquet was given at the chinese embassy here this evening by li shui-ching, head of the chinese government delegation, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of the first ministry of machine-building, and wang chan-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, to express thanks to the responsible members of romanian departments concerned for their enthusiastic and friendly reception to the chinese delegation during its visit in romania and for their energetic support to the holding of the exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction.

present at the banquet were: ion patan, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, ioan avram, member of the r.c.p. central committee and minister of machine-building industry, cornel burtica, member of the r.c.p. central committee and minister of foreign trade, vasile gliga, vice-minister of foreign affairs, zambeti, vice-chairman of the romanian chamber of commerce, and responsible members of other departments concerned.

all members of the chinese government delegation attended the banquet.

also present were: tsai hsin-teh, leader, and chang feng, deputy leader, of the chinese exhibition.

li shui-ching and ion patan proposed toasts at the banquet. they expressed elation at the continuous development of the friendly relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania, and wished new greater successes to the two peoples in their socialist construction.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

beginning from june 14, the chinese government delegation visited bucharest and many counties including pranova, brasov, arges, dolj, mehedinti, caras-severin, constanta. wherever it went, the delegation was accorded very enthusiastic and friendly reception by the local party and government leaders.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

South Vietnam NFL Delegation Led by Comrade Nguyen Van Hieu Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 24, 1971)

a delegation of the south viet nam national front for liberation led by nguyen van hieu, member of the presidium of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee, arrived here by air this afternoon on its way home.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were kuo mo-jo, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; and leading members and staff members of the departments concerned shih yung-lu, hsiao huang, huang chun, hung tso-chun and li wen-kun.

also present at the airport were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the embassy; and ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

END

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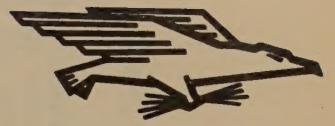

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